

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET TRADE OFFICIAL URGES LONG-TERM TRADE PACT

OW171203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Viktor B. Spandarian, Soviet trade representative in Tokyo, Thursday stressed the need for conclusion of a long-term economic cooperation agreement with Japan to expand bilateral trade. Meeting the press at the Soviet Embassy, Spandarian highly rated the outcome of a private-level joint economic committee meeting between the two countries held last December, which affirmed the promotion of the two countries' economic relations and produced concrete business results. He said the Japanese Government has gradually removed its economic sanctions against his country, adding bilateral trade will pick up this year. Japan is cautious about concluding a long-term agreement because the two countries differ on a territorial issue.

The Soviet side proposed the long-term economic agreement last December and is expected to propose it again at government-level trade consultations, which will begin next Tuesday for the first session in four years. Spandarian said if projects indicated in a joint communique at the December meeting are realized, major obstacles hampering bilateral trade expansion will disappear. He also called for Japanese cooperation in the Soviet 12th Five-Year Economic Plan starting next year.

FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH USSR FACES DIFFICULTIES

OW180501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 18 KYODO -- Japan-Soviet fishery talks, now under way in Moscow, are likely to go on the rocks again as the distance between both remains very far, Moriyoishi Sato, agricultural, forestry and fisheries minister told reporters Friday after a cabinet meeting. "Considering the interests of Japanese fishermen engaging in fishing in the North Sea, we will continue our best efforts," Sato said. "Frankly speaking, it seems difficult to reach an agreement by next Saturday (when the Japanese representatives' visa expires)," he said. But Sato hinted the possibility of continuing the negotiations by renewing the visas.

SOURCES SAY USSR 'NOT INSISTING' ON PORT CALLS

OW171305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Fishery Agency sources indicated Thursday that the Soviet Union is not insisting on Yokohama port and a port in Hokkaido in demanding permission for Soviet fishing boats to call at Japanese ports for resupply and crew rest. Referring to the Soviet demand reportedly made at the current fishery talks in Moscow, the sources said no particular ports had been specified by the Soviet side, although at the previous talks in Tokyo last December, it expressed preference for Yokohama and an unnamed port in Hokkaido. The Soviet Union merely requested at the present talks that ports convenient for rest and resupply be made available, they said.

Japan allowed Soviet fishing boats to call at Onahama, Fukushima Prefecture, last year. But the Soviet Union expressed dissatisfaction at the previous talks, claiming fishermen's rest had been obstructed by rightist agitators. The Foreign Office is opposed to letting Soviet fishing boats call at Japanese ports this year on the ground they are suspected of engaging in espionage.



In another development related to Japan-Soviet fishery talks, 21 organizations concerned with fisheries held a joint rally in Tokyo Thursday and adopted a three-point resolution calling on the government to seek an early solution at the Moscow talks. The resolution called for guaranteeing the same fish hauls for Japanese fishing boats in the northern waters as in the past, ensuring stability in Japan's coastal fishing and solving a crisis in Japan's northern fishing through the government's "responsible" measures. The Moscow talks are designed to decide conditions for fishing in each other's 200-mile waters.

#### JSP LEADER READY TO COMPROMISE ON COALITION

OW170305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, his vision set on an opposition coalition, indicated Thursday his party was ready to yield in policy matters in order to oust the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party from power. In a keynote speech at the opening of the three-day JSP convention, the leader of Japan's No. 1 opposition party said the time has come for the JSP to get the rein of power and give up "piecemeal" resistance against the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. "We must strive to seize a majority democratically, take the rein of government, and bring about a fundamental change to politics," Ishibashi told the party gathering at Nihon Kyoiku Kaikan in Tokyo.

The JSP leader launched a sharp attack against the Nakasone government, denouncing it for "trampling" the Constitution, turning the country's non-nuclear policy into a "hollow form." However, Ishibashi conceded that the JSP has no immediate plan to seize power by itself, saying the party will try to oust LDP from power through a coalition of opposition parties. The three-day convention, which Ishibashi described as holding the "key" to the future of the JSP, will discuss party's 1985 action program that is aimed at injecting more pragmatism into the party line.

One prominent feature of the policy plank, already approved by the party executive committee, calls for adoption of a pragmatic party platform at another party convention slated for later this year. The new party platform is aimed at replacing the current party program, known as "the road to socialism in Japan," a leftist-inspired doctrine which has held sway over the past two decades. In a reference to the new realism, or "new Socialist Party, Ishibashi said the party is not only to pursue the party's established policy, but also "the compromised policies to be worked out in policy agreement" with future coalition partners. Prior to the convention, the party leadership summoned a central Executive Committee meeting, which endorsed a coalition proposal agreed last week between the secretaries general of the JSP and Komeito party, a party spokesman said.

Turning to foreign policy, Ishibashi said he is ready "to fly anywhere," -- be it the United States, Soviet Union, or China -- for the cause of peace in the Korea peninsula and a relaxation of world tension. The JSP leader also said he plans to strengthen ties with the Socialist International, noting with pride socialist governments which have come to power in Australia and in northern and southern Europe.

On Diet policy, Ishibashi said the JSP plans to join with other opposition parties to establish political ethics and redistribute Diet seats during the current Diet session which is scheduled to reconvene on January 25 following the new year recess. Ishibashi admitted the JSP has suffered a continuous decline in voters' support over the past decade and called for all-out efforts to build up party fortunes. The Socialist leader, who was elected to the top party post in September 1983, vowed to double party membership to 120,000 and turn the JSP into a "common property of the entire nation."

TAKESHITA ON FINANCE OFFICIALS' U.S. MEETING

OW180527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0439 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said here Thursday he expects the Japanese yen's value to follow a steady uptrend in relation to the U.S. dollar in the future. Takeshita made the statement after a one-day meeting of top financial officials of five leading industrial countries held here the same day. He and Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita represented Japan at the meeting. Takeshita said the industrial countries were more seriously concerned about the foreign exchange market situation at the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May 1983, than at the just-ended meeting of the five nations, known as the "group of five."

His statement was taken as indicating that for all industrialized countries, the recent depreciation of the pound sterling was not such a serious problem as is generally believed. Explaining the meaning of the financial officials' agreement on the five nations' coordinated currency market intervention is tantamount to reaffirmation of a commitment these countries made at the Williamsburg summit, Takeshita said that the United States is now taking a more positive attitude toward market intervention. He said, however, this does not mean a complete change in intervention policies of the countries. It is just the countries' response to the changing monetary situation, he added.

NIKAIDO, BUSH DISCUSS TRADE ISSUES, TARIFFS

OW180107 Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 CMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, Jan. 17 KYODO -- Visiting ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Vice President Susumu Nikaïdo discussed Japan-U.S. trade problems here Thursday with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Nikaïdo is here to attend the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan for the second term. Nikaïdo said he and Bush focused on bilateral trade matters in their 30-minute talks held at the White House.

Bush was quoted as telling Nikaïdo that the U.S. Government attached more importance to the problem of opening Japanese markets for American communications equipment, medical machinery and medical supplies than lumber. The LDP vice president told Bush that the ruling party would cope with the issue as much as possible. Bush reportedly called for a reduction of tariffs on U.S. lumber, but Nikaïdo replied that there has been strong opposition in the Diet (parliament) to a series of tariff-cut legislations. He pointed out that the issue has become a political matter because opponents have been found even among conservative party members.

The U.S. vice president also sought Nikaïdo's opinion on the question of Japan's voluntary restraint on auto shipments to the United States. Nikaïdo told Bush that the Japanese side has not made any decision on whether the self-imposed restraint should be extended. Bush reportedly said that the U.S. has not made any final decision on the issue either.

Talks With Brock

OW180821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0744 CMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, Jan. 17 KYODO -- The United States will decide whether to ask Japan for continued restraint on auto exports in March when the current quota agreement expires, U.S. trade representative Bill Brock was quoted as saying Thursday.

Brock made the statement when he conferred with Susumu Nikaido, vice president of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), at the trade representative office in Washington to discuss bilateral trade issues, including the auto issue and lower tariffs on timber products. Officials accompanying Nikaido quoted Brock as telling him that a final U.S. decision on the matter could not be made in January or February as originally expected. Nikaido is visiting Washington to attend a gathering on the eve of Ronald Reagan's inauguration.

On lower tariffs on timber products, Nikaido sought Brock's understanding that Japan cannot do anything at the moment on the matter since the Diet (parliament) will deliberate soon on possibility of lowering tariffs on other imports. The officials explained that Nikaido meant some action would be taken by the end of this year after a thorough study, indicating that Japan will have to tackle the issue after the Diet passes tariff-related bills.

Brock was also quoted as saying that he agreed to Nikaido's request for exchanging views with officials of the LDP on Japan-U.S. trade issues when he visits Japan to attend a meeting of trade ministers from three leading trading blocs -- Japan, North America and the European Community (EC) -- to be held February 9-10 in Kyoto.

#### DEFENSE CHIEF, ARMITAGE MEET, DISCUSS BUDGET

OW180441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0415 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 18 KYODO -- Defense Chief Koichi Kato said Friday that the cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may possibly seek a change in Japan's policy of keeping its defense outlays within 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP). Kato, who became director general of the Defense Agency in a cabinet reshuffle late last year, cited the possibility in a 30-minute meeting with Richard Armitage, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense in charge of international security affairs.

In drafting a new budget for fiscal 1985 starting in April this year, Nakasone's cabinet at the yearend earmarked 3.13 trillion yen (about 12.3 billion dollars) for defense expenditures. The figure represented a 6.9 percent increase from the current fiscal year, an amount considered significant because the government held down almost all other outlays in view of the tight budgetary situation.

The proposed defense spending, subject to parliamentary approval, is only 8.9 billion yen (about 35 million dollars) shy of the 1-percent-gnp-ceiling set forth in a policy decision made by the cabinet of former Prime Minister Takeo Miki in 1976.

Kato told Armitage that the government hoped to carry out the nation's defense buildup program outlined earlier. He said if the government runs into difficulty in fulfilling the program within the 1976 defense spending limitation policy, it would have to work out a circumstance that would allow it to accomplish its defense buildup plan. This was regarded to mean that the cabinet may seek a change in the policy limiting defense expenditures to within the 1 percent of the country's GNP, possibly in July when the National Defense Council holds its meeting.

At the meeting, Armitage relayed Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's invitation to Kato to visit Washington. Weinberger suggested either late April or early May as possible dates, but Kato remained noncommittal, citing uncertainty in the Diet (parliament) timetable. However, he said he hoped to visit the United States at an early date.

SOUTH HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR STALLED DIALOGUE

SK180240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 CMT 17 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 18 January commentary: "The South Side Cannot Avoid the Responsibility for Having Stalled Dialogue"]

[Text] On 16 January, Kim Hwan, vice premier of our country's Administration Council, issued a talk in connection with the North-South economic talks. Expressing his regret in the talk over the South side's refusal of our side's proposal for contacts between the vice premiers of the North and the South to remove the obstacles placed before the talks, the vice premier called on the South side to account for having made the talks impossible. In the talk, after repeatedly saying that our stand is to continue the talks the vice premier expressed his hope that the South side will take positive steps to make the talks continue.

The vice premier's talk, which reflected a genuine hope to save the talks from crisis and to put them back on track, is now arousing sympathy and support at home and abroad. The North-South economic talks and the contacts between the North-South Red Cross organizations which materialized last year were a fruition of our sincere effort to provide bilateral contacts and dialogue aimed at improving and developing relations between the North and the South.

Recognizing the opening of the two tracks of dialogue between the North and the South as an encouraging event in bilateral relations and as a positive development in the situation which has opened a breakthrough for the realization of broad negotiations, diversified collaboration, and exchange between the North and the South, we have made every sincere effort possible to make the economic talks and the Red Cross talks, that came into being after twists and turns, bear fruit.

We have expressed our conviction that dialogue between the North and the South -- if they are to make good progress in accordance with the people's hope and the ideology of national reunification -- will steadily lead to higher-level talks and eventually to the realization of high-level political talks between the North and the South. This was an expression of our earnest aspiration to ease tension in Korea through dialogue and negotiations, to improve and develop relations between the North and the South, and to explore a new phase for peaceful reunification.

Our people and the peace-loving people of the world, who hope that the tension will be relaxed in Korea, that peace will be maintained and consolidated there, and that a new phase will be opened for peaceful reunification through improvement of relations between the North and the South, warmly support the dialogue that was provided between the North and the South and sincerely hope that such a dialogue will come to good fruition.

The plan for the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise was announced at a time when North-South talks were scheduled and when the need to develop such talks has become a realistic demand. Instead of making an effort to create an atmosphere for dialogue with the second round of the North-South economic talks and the eighth full-dress Red Cross talks, which were to be realized a decade after the last meeting, and were right around the corner, the South side is about to strain the situation with a large-scale military exercise. This can only be interpreted as a premeditated attempt to pour cold water on the dialogue and to place an artificial obstacle before the dialogue.

The South side preposterously said that the joint military exercise is in accordance with normal practice and that it is not something that will influence the talks, slandering us that we have unilaterally postponed the talks.

The senior delegate of the South side who participated in the second round [as heard] of the North-South economic talks said the same thing on 17 January.

This is a preposterous claim with which the South side is trying to put aside its breach of trust -- it has made it impossible to hold the talks as scheduled by placing an artificial obstacle before the talks -- and to place the blame for it on someone else.

The North-South talks are aimed at improving bilateral relations through dialogue and negotiation. It is apparent that the North-South talks cannot smoothly progress without making a conscious effort to eradicate the distrust and misunderstanding that have piled up in the course of continued division by creating an atmosphere in which each can trust the other.

The dialogue the South side proposed while trying to conduct a criminal military exercise, the goal of which is to attack the other party, by mobilizing a great number of troops and modern military equipment with a view to improving a combat readiness, is simply meaningless.

The South side's double-dealing tricks, while paying lip service to dialogue and in reality whipping up confrontation, raise one question: whether it wants to have dialogue or to fight.

The "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, which is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, while escalating its expansion in its scale year after year, cannot be justified by simply saying that it's part of normal practice. To say that the military exercise, which is incompatible with dialogue, will pose no hinderance to dialogue is nothing but hypocrite's sophistry. The South side is prattling about dialogue with us and about improving relations with us, but in fact it does not want it and is only interested in pursuing a policy of confrontation based on strength.

The South side should take full responsibility for having placed an obstacle before the smooth progress of North-South dialogue. It will never be able to avoid responsibility for having plunged the dialogue that has come after a long wait into a crisis, no matter what excuse and double-dealing strategy it may try to employ.

It is our consistent assertion that the Korean question should not be solved through confrontation based on strength, but through dialogue, negotiations and peaceful means. Even when the shooting incident happened in the conference room area at Panmunjom on 23 November last year, in which security personnel of our side were killed, we endured everything only out of the aspiration to rescue the talks, and decided to come to the second round of the North-South economic talks and the eighth full-dress Red Cross talks.

The attention of all people at home and abroad who hope for the elimination of the tension in Korea, for the improvement of relations between the North and the South, and for the peaceful resolution of the reunification question is now riveted on the future development of North-South talks.

Our stand to promote the North-South talks, which have been provided amid the hope of our people and people of the world, has not changed a bit. Whether the North-South talks will progress or not depends on the attitude of the South side. If the South side hopes for progress in the dialogue, it should take appropriate steps as soon as possible to stop the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise which stands in the way of the dialogue.



If at any time the South side either calls off the plan for the provocative military exercise that provokes us, the other party in dialogue, or stops the exercise, that will serve as an opportunity to resume the dialogue between the North and the South.

KCNA VERSION OF KIM HWAN 16 JAN TALK ON DIALOGUE

SK162335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2323 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- Kim Hwan, vice premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued the following talk Wednesday, as the South Korean side refused the DPRK's proposal for contact between vice-premiers:

As is known, I sent a telephone message to the South Korean deputy prime minister on January 9, proposing to meet with him before January 17 with a view to removing the obstacles standing in the way of the second round of North-South economic talks since the United States and the South Korean side announced the plan for the provocative "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercise, making it impossible to hold the talks as scheduled. This was out of the wish to remove the obstacles in the way of the immediate economic talks and advance the well begun economic talks smoothly on all accounts.

I, therefore, believed that the South Korean side would express understanding to our proposal and approach it affirmatively. And it was my view that there would be no reason for it to refuse our proposal for contact between vice-premiers as it calls for even summit talks. But the South Korean side in its reply dated January 10 refused our proposal without any justifiable ground or reason.

I can hardly understand why the South Korean side turned down our proposal for discussing measures to save the dialogue at stake while paying lip service to dialogue, and cannot but express deep regret at this attitude.

In its reply, the South Korean side declined to accept our proposal intended to save the hard-won North-South economic talks and, on the contrary, tried hard to justify the unjustifiable "Team-Spirit 85" joint military exercises it is going to stage with the United States.

I think that if the South Korean side had national conscience even a little, it should have felt ashamed of mentioning a military action to be undertaken in collusion with outside forces against the fellow countrymen and should not have made poor excuses for justifying the provocative military rehearsal contradictory to peaceful dialogue and negotiation.

As regards our January 9 proposal, a public opinion at home and abroad views as understandable North Korea's assertion that the "Team Spirit 85" is something throwing a wet blanket over dialogue and considers it desirable for the United States and Seoul authorities to refrain from military exercises. This proves that with nothing can the South Korean side justify its wrong stand.

Through the two conflicting telephone messages exchanged between the vice-premiers of North and South Korea this time, the world people have come to clearly know who truly wants dialogue and who does not, who is sincere for economic talks and who is not in our country. The situation where the South Korean side made it difficult to hold the economic talks on the fixed date and has refused to come out to the talks aimed at removing the obstacles has rendered it absolutely impossible to hold the second round of North-South economic talks on January 17.

The South Korean side should hold the double responsibility before the entire nation for having laid hurdles in the way of economic talks by planning the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises obstructive to dialogue and for having made it impossible to hold the economic talks by refusing our reasonable proposal for contact between vice-premiers aimed at removing the obstacles.

When the second round of North-South economic talks will be held depends entirely on the South Korean side's attitude. The South Korean side should save the time.

If the South Korean side expresses its willingness to come out to the contact between vice-premiers even tomorrow from a sincere position to save the economic talks, we will welcome it and sit together with the South Korean side with pleasure.

The United States must not kick up such aggressive war rackets as the "Team Spirit 85" increasing the danger of war in our country and making it impossible to hold dialogue between North and South Korea, which is going to stage while paying lip service to peace on the Korean peninsula and North-South dialogue.

We consider that if the United States and the South Korean side give up the plan for the provocative military rehearsal against us, the other party to dialogue, or stop it, it will occasion the resumption of North-South dialogue.

#### CPRF ON ATOMIC WEAPONS DEPLOYMENT IN SOUTH

SK171922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1843 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- The United States must pull special atomic demolition ammunitions, neutron bombs and other nuclear weapons out of South Korea at once, immediately give up the plan of the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises, create a favorable atmosphere for North-South dialogue and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks without delay, declares the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its information No. 291 dated January 16 condemning the U.S. imperialists for having introduced newly-developed atomic demolition ammunitions into South Korea.

It points out that the U.S. imperialists have lately introduced into South Korea and deployed newly-evolved atomic demolition ammunitions at their troops in Uijongbu, of Kyonggi Province. It continues: U.S. imperialists shipped most deadly neutron bombs into South Korea where over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons had been deployed, and have lately introduced special atomic demolition ammunitions. This proves how desperately they are working to provoke a new war, nuclear war after turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear forward base, nuclear weaponry exhibition.

This is an open challenge and unpardonable crime against our people who want to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification. It is intolerable that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets answered our sincere efforts to defuse the tension on the Korean peninsula and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by realising tripartite talks at an early date with the introduction of nuclear weapons and the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises regarded as a "test nuclear war."

The criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to ignite a nuclear war in Korea will bring them nothing good.



CHON'S DIPLOMATIC POLICY FOR 1985 DENOUNCED

SK171340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0952 GMT 17 Jan 85

[MINJU CHOSON 17 January commentary: "Diplomatic Policy With a Dirty Aim"]

[Text] In his policy statement at a recent extraordinary session of the puppet national assembly, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about his diplomatic policy for this year. In the statement, he clamored about the need to further strengthen the maintaining of cooperative relations with the United States and Japan during the year, attaching great significance to this. This exposes that the puppets will continue to pursue, in this year, too, their policy of relying on the United States and Japan, taking the cooperative relations with the United States and Japan as a basis of their foreign relations.

The so-called cooperative relations with the United States and Japan the puppets clamored about are precisely the relations between master and stooge. The puppets have faithfully executed the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against Korea under the billboard of friendship and cooperation and have thus handed South Korea over to the United States as a colony and military base.

It is an already-known fact that the puppets have begged the U.S. imperialists for permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and for military aid, and that they have commandeered and mobilized all human and material resources in South Korea for war preparations in accordance with the demands of their master.

Linking security on the Korean peninsula with Japan's security and clamoring about security cooperation and joint action with Japan in case of an emergency, the puppets have strengthened political, economic, and military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries.

Last year, the puppet and traitor went to Japan and held conspiratorial talks with the Japanese reactionaries, during which he forgave the vicious crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the period of their occupation of Korea in the past, after hearing only one word of regret from the Japanese emperor. This was aimed at receiving from Japan more support necessary for maintaining power and at opening a wider road of reinvasion for the Japanese reactionaries.

The puppet's talking about the strengthening of relations with the United States and Japan in his so-called diplomatic policy is nothing other than a pledge to further strengthen his flunkeyist, treacherous, and treasonous act as a double stooge of the United States and Japan.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's trying to depict the relations with the United States and Japan as equal relations was nothing but a sophistry designed to conceal the subjugative and criminal relations with his U.S. and Japanese bosses. For the puppet, who moves only according to the instructions and directives of his U.S. and Japanese bosses with no prerogatives, to talk about equal relations and the like is indeed preposterous.

In the foreign policy goods voiced in the so-called policy statement, puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about an open policy, which was apparently uttered with the socialist countries in mind. This is also indeed preposterous.

It would be a big miscalculation for one to believe that in case the Chon Tu-hwan ring opens the door, dignified socialist countries will associate with the puppets. It is not because the Chon Tu-hwan ring has failed to open the door that socialist countries have not associated with the puppets thus far.

Socialist countries have regarded the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialists and, therefore, have thought it shameful to associate with it. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has dragged into South Korea numerous nuclear missiles of the U.S. imperialists with a range far beyond the area of the northern half of the republic, has openly participated in the U.S. imperialists' espionage activities against socialist countries, and has taken the lead in fabricating the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, is a group of thoroughly bellicose elements and reactionaries.

No one will shake hands with the puppets who have frantically schemed to form an anti-communist military bloc while actively following the U.S. imperialists' global strategy to dominate the world.

In his foreign policy statement, puppet Chon Tu-hwan also clamored about close cooperation with Third World countries. This also means that he tries to penetrate the Third World, and it is indeed foolish and preposterous. The puppets are the vicious and sinister enemies who have insulted and slandered the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial countries for liberation and freedom and the cause of newly independent countries that have risen up in the struggle to build a new society.

The world's people well know that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has hindered, by all means, the African and Arab peoples cause of anti-imperialism and independence by colluding with the South African racists and the Israeli aggressors. For such rascals to clamor about cooperation with Third World countries is an intolerable insult and mockery toward the peoples of these countries.

Puppet and traitor Chon Tu-hwan's attempt to approach socialist countries and Third World countries is aimed at extricating himself from his status of isolation in international society, and establishing a foundation to legalize the 2-Koreas plot internationally.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's foreign policy, in a nut shell, proceeds from his dark ambition to continue his reactionary rule by more faithfully serving his U.S. and Japanese bosses and to legalize the 2-Koreas plot by approaching socialist countries and Third World countries. However, with no cunning diplomatic schemes can puppet Chon Tu-hwan achieve his dirty aim.

If the puppets continue the dirty diplomatic farce, running counter to the aspirations of the times and the people, they will be further isolated and rejected in international society.

#### VRPR DENIES CHON'S DJP ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

SK161400 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you? This is the hour for station commentary. In this hour, we will engage in a discussion, under the title "The DJP Stained With Criminal Traces." Today, the DJP, the private party of Chon Tu-hwan, held a so-called meeting marking the fourth anniversary of its founding. The party blew its own trumpet praising its achievements as if it had done something for people. While blowing its own trumpet praising the party's achievements, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored that the DJP has made concerted efforts to consolidate the foundation to build an advanced fatherland as the [word indistinct] party which (?leads) a new era and a new politics, advocating the (?embodiment) of the five ideas -- nation, democracy, justice, welfare, and reunification. This is nothing but a ridiculous act aimed at misleading public opinion at home and abroad, and covering up its criminal deeds running counter to the nation, democracy, the masses, and reunification.

As you know, the DJP is a private party of Chon Tu-hwan, which traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- who usurped power with guns and bayonets, at the instigation and with the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the U.S. aggressors -- fabricated with a view to realizing his fascist rule. To the present time, the DJP, since it revealed its ugly face to the world by declaring its founding, has backed up traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule as a private party of Chongwadae, not as a public party of the people. This is a fact well known to the world.

The DJP has traversed the criminal road running counter to the nation, democracy, and reunification, while mercilessly trampling underfoot our masses' aspirations and wishes for independence, democracy, and reunification. The DJP has contributed to backing up traitor Chon Tu-hwan's one-man's fascist dictatorial rule, while committing all kinds of treacherous acts, such as the acts involving fascism, war, and splitist schemes.

The DJP has nominated Chon Tu-hwan -- the ringleader of the Yusin remnants, the matchless national butcher, and the outrageous military hooligan -- as a presidential candidate, while holding him up as the party president, and playing the role of a task force for his military fascist rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring also made the preposterous remark that the DJP has played a leading role in realizing clean politics. This is an ugly, absurd remark. From the beginning, the DJP has remained a corrupt political party comprised of money and trickery in so far as the organization, and recruitment of party members and expansion of party force are concerned.

As you know, all persons, from traitor Chon Tu-hwan, president of the DJP, and Chong Nae-hyok, former DJP chairman, to the rank and file party members, are absorbed in all kinds of acts of corruption and irregularities. This fact is known to the world.

This notwithstanding, they clamor about so-called clean politics. This is preposterous. The Chon Tu-hwan ring clamors that it has put forth the idea of putting the desire for the single-term presidential tenure in office into practice as an election promise in order to establish the tradition of peaceful transfer of power. This is also ridiculous.

The DJP gangsters are clamoring about the peaceful transfer of power. This is a trick aimed totally at cheating people. This is shown by the fact that they are clamoring about the peaceful transfer of power in words only, without taking practical measures, such as revising the electoral law and Constitution so that the direct election system can be implemented.

Today, with the approach of the 12th term general elections, the DJP is issuing a series of false election promises, talking about (?100) election promises and so forth. But, in actuality, its goal is to lay a foundation for Chon Tu-hwan's long-term power by conducting elections in accordance with Chongwadae's scenario, appeasing and cheating people.

Simply put, what the DJP, the private party of Chon Tu-hwan, has done for 4 years is only to play the role of the hands and feet of traitor Chon Tu-hwan in more thoroughly turning this land into a colonial military base, a place where guns and bayonets are rampant, and a human hell where independence, democracy, and human rights are totally trampled underfoot, in blocking people's aspirations for reunification, and in raising higher the barrier of division. Thus, last year, youths, students, and the patriotic masses staged an anti-DJP struggle, accupying the headquarters of the DJP and burning its party flag. At the moment, too, they continue to denounce the DJP.

No matter how much the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try to embellish the DJP and justify its crimes, no one will be cheated. Our masses will never tolerate the crimes committed by the DJP, and will continue to resolutely stage struggle against it.

CPRF DEPLORES SOUTH STUDENTS SUPPRESSION

SK160444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 16 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan clique would be well advised to give up the violent "elections" and step down from "power" without delay before they are overthrown by people's resistance, recollecting that a miserable doom their predecessors met while seeking to remain in power long by means of violence. So declares the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No 29 dated January 15 denouncing the South Korean military fascist clique for intensifying suppression of students with the puppet national assembly "elections" in the offing.

Recalling that the South Korean military fascist clique arrested Chong Hyon-tae, students of Seoul University, Song Yong-kil, chairman of the General Student Council of Yonsei University, and Kim Yong-chun, chairman of the General Student Council of Koryo University, for fighting against the puppet national assembly "elections" and for campus freedom and democracy, the information says:

Seeing through the [word indistinct] background of the puppet national assembly "election" planned by the puppets, the South Korean students have decided to launch a "one million signature campaign" in demand of an immediate stop to the "elections" and are lifting up voices against the "elections" and the "Democratic Justice Party" in all parts of South Korea.

Chong Hyon-tae, Song Yong-kil and Kim Yong-chun joined all other students in the action of justice, unable to watch with folded arms the gangsters of the "Democratic Justice Party" working to consolidate the foundation of fascist dictatorship through such burlesque as "elections" after deceiving people with false commitments and committing crimes for fascism and war, treachery and division.

This can never be a crime it is a just action keeping pace with the patriotic movement of the entire South Korean people to build a democratic new society without fail, not allowing the fascist dictatorship any longer.

SOUTH STUDENTS CALL FOR ELECTION BOYCOTT

SK180402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA) -- Over 500 students of Seoul University held a demonstration in front of the student hall in the campus on January 14, chanting slogans calling for boycott of the "National Assembly elections" slated for February, the South Korean TONGA ILBO reported.

They plastered a wall paper entitled "Our Position to 'Elections'" on the wall of the student hall and sang songs in high spirits. They rose in a collective struggle against the "elections" despite the winter vacation. Upset by this, the military fascist clique arrested three students of the university including Pak Hung-sun and threw a network of search for five patriotic students.



SOUTH OPPOSITION CITED ON HINDERING CAMPAIGN

SK180828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA) -- The South Korean opposition "Democratic Korea Party" on January 15 issued a statement exposing the puppet clique's hindrance of its campaign for the "National Assembly elections," according to a report. The party accused the police of taking to police stations and booths 17 people distributing pamphlets about the chief of the "election" measure headquarters of the party on January 14 and 10 more people distributing pamphlets about another candidate on January 13. It criticized detectives and riot police for shadowing and blockading its members distributing propaganda materials and demanded that such dastardly acts be immediately stopped.

CHON PROSECUTORS MEETING INSTRUCTION CONDEMNED

SK180421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2340 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique instructed at a "prosecutors' meeting" on January 15 that all the prosecutors be on "special emergency alert duty" until the close of the puppet national assembly "elections," a radio in Seoul reported. This step taken under the pretext of "controlling those practising election irregularities" is part of the puppets' repressive moves to arrest the people's struggle against the "elections" and go unchallenged in the "elections." The puppet supreme public prosecutor's office on January 12 threatened that it would "incriminate and penalise" those opposition democrats including the members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy opposed to the "elections."

CHON ATTEMPTING TO 'RIG' UPCOMING ELECTION

SK170820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta has gone to great pains to rig "elections" on the threshold of the puppet national assembly "elections" slated for February, a radio report from Seoul said. The fascist junta forced the secondary and high school boys in South Kyongsang Province to distribute "election" pamphlets and the gangsters to assault street stall owners in the name of its rival "candidates".

The fascist junta invited some people to restaurants in Mapo and Ryongsan districts, Seoul, abusing the name of its rival "candidates" and made them sit in the absence of the inviter. This practice provoked their anger at the "candidate". Present-peddling and other bribing, mud-slinging and other evil practices are now again in vogue, added the radio. This is one more glaring example proving that the "fair election" advertised by the South Korean puppet clique is nothing but a sophism intended to deceive the people.

BLOCKING OF KIM YONG-SAM'S ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

SK170329 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you, everyone? In this hour, I will speak about the fascist violence which is being further intensified. On 14 January, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, by mobilizing several score policemen, committed a fascist outrage of bestially assaulting Kim Yong-sam, a democratic personage who was on his way to his father's home in Masan, along with his wife and aides.

On that day, the fascist police stopped Kim Yong-sam and his wife who were boarding an airplane from the waiting room at Kimpo Airport. Fascist policemen also assaulted two of his secretaries and seriously wounded them. Subsequently, they committed an atrocity of dragging Kim Yong-sam and his wife away by force and putting them under house arrest.

In the past few weeks alone, with the approach of the 12th National Assembly general elections, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed such acts of suppression against Kim Yong-sam as many as three times. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist outrage committed against Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party, is another intolerable fascist offense designed to eliminate political rivals and dissidents.

As everyone knows, whenever opportunities arise, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raves about fair elections and the elimination of violence, as if it seeks fair and just elections. However, this is nothing more than lipservice to deceive the people and a trickery aimed at concealing their fascist atrocities. This fact is fully proven by the bestial suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is being intensified against those who are under the political ban, democratic dissidents, and patriotic people of all strata as the 12th National Assembly general elections draw nearer.

Still vivid in our memory is the gibberish about fair and clean elections which the Chon Tu-hwan ring uttered in the wake of the 11th National Assembly general elections. But, what was the result? The Chon Tu-hwan ring blocked political activities of their rivals and opponents by charging them with the heinous fascist special law for the so-called reform of the political climate. The Chon Tu-hwan ring put Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam in prison or under house arrest, and committed all kinds of fraud and deception in holding elections.

In the name of fair elections, the Chon Tu-hwan ring only committed fascist suppression and political persecutions against their political rivals in order to hamper their election efforts. As was the case with the 11th National Assembly elections, the upcoming 12th elections will also be held amid all kinds of frauds and deceptions and the intervention of public power and money. This is as clear as can be.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has not released 15 of those former politicians from the political ban, but is continuing bestial suppression against them, while watching their every word and act. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is even threatening to arrest Kim Tae-chung, if he returns home. This is a fascist act that can never be overlooked.

All this once again shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's continued gibberish about fair elections is only hypocrisy, and the elimination of violence which they are raving about is a sheer lie.

The fascist outrage, unprecedented in history, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed against Kim Yong-sam this time, and its fascist violence of seriously wounding his secretaries are also to block political activities of Kim Yong-sam and other political rivals. Thus, this aims to make the DJP, Chon Tu-hwan's private political party, predominant in the upcoming 12th National Assembly general elections and to make a foothold for its long-term power.

With the 12th general elections nearing, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must stop suppression of those who are under the political ban and lift the political ban completely for Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam and other old politicians in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people at home and abroad. At the same time, it must unconditionally release all patriotic people under arrest or in prison.

WPK SENDS GREETINGS TO JSP NATIONAL CONVENTION

SK162351 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2338 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on January 15 to the 49th Regular National Convention of the Japan Socialist Party. The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly welcomes the 49th Regular National Convention of the Japan Socialist Party and extends through the convention friendly regards to the entire membership of your party. Attaching importance to peace and security in Japan and Asia, the Japan Socialist Party is carrying on brisk activities against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and the country's militarisation and for the defence of peace, democracy, demilitarization and neutrality and the Japanese people's vital rights and interests.

The Workers' Party of Korea expresses full support to and firm solidarity with this struggle of your party, considering it to be a righteous struggle fully concordant with the present trend of the time and the purpose and interests of the Japanese people and conducive to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Japan Socialist Party extends undivided support to our proposal for tripartite talks aimed at a peaceful solution of the Korean question and briskly conducts a solidarity movement for its realisation at home and abroad.

Notably, the Korean visit of Chairman Ishibashi of the Japan Socialist Party to our country last year developed onto a higher stage the traditional friendship and friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties.

We are very happy to have a reliable friend like you in Japan and believe that these excellent relations will continue to consolidate and develop in the future. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea wishes you success in the work of the party convention and in your future efforts for the implementation of the policy set forth by the convention.

YI CHONG-OK ATTENDS PLO ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK150347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA) -- Moustafa al-Safariny, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization here, gave a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant yesterday on the 20th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution. Invited to the reception were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chu Chang-chun, Choe Tae-pok, Chu Hyon-ok and other officials concerned. Diplomatic envoys of different countries here were present on invitation.

The reception was addressed by Moustafa al-Safariny and Chong Chun-ki. Moustafa al-Safariny expressed highest regard to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for extending full support to the Palestinian people's just cause on the 20th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution. We note with pride that the meeting between the fighter Yasir 'Arafat and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in May last year tightened the bonds of friendship between Palestine and Korea, he said. The DPRK, he went on, has made all sincere efforts to create favorable conditions for the realisation of the proposal for tripartite talks and North-South dialogue, but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique provoked a gun-firing incident at Panmunjom and plan to hold "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises.



The Palestinian people, he declared, actively support the Korean people in the struggle to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki said the Palestinian people and resistance fighters under the leadership of the PLO led by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had waged a valiant struggle, through which they powerfully demonstrated their unshakable resolve and indomitable will to restore their legitimate national rights including the right to return home, the right to self-determination and the right to found an independent state. The DPRK Government and people, he stated, will as ever actively support the Palestinian people's just cause and always stand by them in the fight for victory in the common cause of anti-imperialism.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

#### PAPER URGES METICULOUS ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SK160240 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 15 Jan 85

[NODONG SINMUN 16 January editorial: "Let Us Plan Economic Management More Meticulously"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address put forth the task of making a new turn in economic construction through the improvement of socialist economic management. Today, functionaries of our economic sector are facing the heavy task of more vigorously carrying out production and construction by more meticulously planning economic guidance and management in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an work system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address has taught: To properly carry out socialist economic construction, economic guidance and industrial management should be improved. Economic management is always important for socialist economic construction. The maximum mobilization of the production potential of our country largely depends on economic management. The management of the socialist economy of our country has been highly systematized and conducted with a meticulous planning. In this respect, functionaries' economic guidance and management are very important. Through proper economic management by functionaries, production can be increased and its quality can be improved, even with the same materials, resources, and facilities.

This year, by upholding the appeal of the party, we must place efforts on the extraction industry and railway transport and give even higher priority to the metallurgical industry. By so doing, we must make new progress in socialist construction and epochally improve the people's standard of living. In order to successfully accomplish this task, functionaries must plan economic management more effectively in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an work system. This is an important work which all sectors of the national economy should emphasize. Proper economic management is a key to stabilizing production at a high level, to correctly implementing the independent financial operation system, and to making new progress in the economic development.

Most important for proper economic management are functionaries' adhering to the state plan, and organizing and carrying out all work strictly in accordance with the plan. Economic management is an economic organizational work of fulfilling the state plan, and is a guide to production. As an operational plan is important for the Army, planning is very important for economic management. Only when planning is properly done can the problems in production and management be correctly solved, and adequate measures worked out.

This year's plan, which was adopted at the 10th plenary meeting for the 6th party Central Committee, is one of mobilizing and being realistic, correctly reflecting the rules of socialist economic development and the prevailing economic situation of our country. Therefore, if all functionaries fully grasp the plans of their sectors and units, all problems in economic management can be correctly solved. All functionaries must clearly realize the significance of the plans in production and management and organize and carry out their work in accordance with the plans.

Proper calculation in management activities is an essential requirement of the socialist economic management. A socialist economy is maintained by system and management. Therefore, without meticulous calculation, but only a rule-of-thumb method, it is impossible to conduct economic management in accordance with the demand of the rules of socialist economy. Putting management on a scientific, rational basis is possible only through meticulous calculation. Functionaries must use their brains and make meticulous calculation. By doing so, they must increase production and improve its quality with less materials, fuel, resources and manpower. At the same time, they must increase individual worker production and systematically reduce costs while renewing the various economic and technical standards and maximizing the utilization of facilities.

Economic management can be made scientific and rational when functionaries systematically check and correctly evaluate the status of the utilization of major production facilities and properly mobilize all economic means.

Supply of material, organizing of cooperative production, and transport work are the most important problems to be solved for the improvement of management of the economy. Production means transport and the course of production is precisely one of consuming material and resources.

Without proper supply of materials, resources, and cooperative products, and meticulous planning of the transport work, the stabilization of production and successful fulfillment of the national economic plan are unthinkable. This is precisely the reason why our party will, during this year, place great emphasis on the development of the extractive industry, railway transport and the metallurgical industry -- the leading sectors of the national economy -- and is urging that the supply of materials and the organizational work for cooperative production and transport be regarded as the major factors for the economic organization and guidance work to stabilize production.

All economic guidance functionaries must vigorously struggle to secure sufficient reserves of materials for plants and enterprises. The anti-Japanese guerrillas could always be victorious because they maintained sufficient reserves of ammunition and food. Today, the economic potential of the country is incomparably great. Under these circumstances, potential for an increase in production and for conservation can be found everywhere, and the vitality of the economy is very great.

All sectors of the national economy must secure sufficient reserves of steel, coal, and other materials and fuel. By so doing, they must stabilize production from the beginning of each month, and fulfill the daily, 10-day period, monthly, and indexed quotas without discrepancy.

Economic guidance organizations must establish a proper system for the supply of materials and place emphasis on the supply of materials and the work of regularization. At the same time, they must render proper guidance over the work of supplying materials.

By so doing, they must concentrate materials on the extractive industry, railway transport, the metallurgical industry, and the production of daily necessities, and maintain the order of supplying materials only in accordance with the plans and rules.

Giving priority to supplying cooperative products is a guarantee for bringing about upsurges in production in all sectors and rapidly developing the national economy. All economic guidance functionaries must intensify discipline in cooperative production and systematize to supply cooperative products 15 days in advance. At the same time, they must give priority to supplying raw materials needed to produce cooperative products.

To meet the great demand for transport this year, the transportation sector must properly control the cargo transport as scheduled in the plans and in accordance with the indexed quotas, the destinations, and the places of arrival. At the same time, it must meticulously organize the transport work and guidance work so that materials, resources, and facilities will be transported swiftly. In addition, railway transport should be improved, and joint transport by railway, vehicles, and ships should be organized in a rational way. By so doing, the great demand for transport must be satisfied without fail.

To improve socialist economic management, it is important to ceaselessly enhance the level of the functionaries' economic management. In order to correctly grasp and check the status of the management activities and render proper guidance, functionaries must possess high working capabilities and comprehensive knowledge of economic management. If capabilities are inadequate, scientific and rational management is impossible, even with much effort. Therefore, all guidance functionaries must make all efforts to become fully acquainted with the work of their sectors and to be knowledgeable about economic management, as well as up-to-date scientific knowledge.

The roles of the state planning organizations, the statistical organizations, and the financial and banking organizations, as well as the roles of the quality control organizations should be enhanced. By so doing, the economic management and operations of all sectors and units will be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations in force.

All economic guidance functionaries must actively improve economic management with the lofty self-consciousness and responsibility of those who have been assigned to the important guardposts of economic construction and are managing the national economy. By so doing, they must more vigorously step up economic construction.

#### CORRECTION TO KIM HWAN STATEMENT ON TALKS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Kim Hwan Issues Statement on Postponed Talks" published in the 16 January Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 1, last paragraph, lines two to three:

...to resolve this. This situation made it utterly impossible for the second North-South economic talks to be held on 17 January...(rewording)

NKDP FORMALLY INAUGURATED; YI MIN-U NAMED HEAD

SK180750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (YONHAP) -- The new opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) was formally inaugurated Friday installing former Vice National Assembly Speaker Yi Min-u at the head.

More than 500 delegates to the inaugural convention also elected five vice presidents -- Kim Nok-yong, Cho Yon-ha, Yi Ki-taek, Kim Su-han and No Song-hwan -- to constitute a transitional collective leadership for the coming general elections.

The party Constitution, worked out through prior factional negotiations, stipulated that a national convention to institute a new leadership would be held six months after the general elections.

Adopted at the convention, the party platform called for a constitutional amendment to allow for the direct election of a president to serve for a four-year term, the establishment of a free economic system, the creation of a welfare society and national unification and a self-reliant national defense.

In its inaugural declaration, the party proclaimed itself "the leading power of the nation, which can realize the lasting development and true democratic unification of the nation by rallying the national aspiration for democratization and potential democratic capabilities."

The delegates also adopted a six-point resolution that demanded "abolition of the political restriction law and an overall lifting of the political ban, immediate release of democratic figures, suspension of control on the press, rejection of violence, reform of institutions for peaceful change of the government and restoration of democracy." They also called for revision of the "present undemocratic Constitution and election law" and postponement of cold-weather season elections, which hamper the participation of voters.

"The government has no other way but to realize democracy by hearing the voice of the people in order to overcome today's difficulties," they said. The delegates agreed to organize a decision-making body for the party, to comprise up to 20 members, including the NKDP president and five vice presidents.

FIVE KILLED IN STAMPEDE AT NKDP CONVENTION

SK180133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Andong, Kyongsangbuk-do (YONHAP) -- Five persons were crushed to death in a stampede as a crowd of 1,000 tried to swarm through the door of an auditorium here where a founding convention of a new political party's regional chapter was scheduled yesterday afternoon. Fifteen others were injured in the incident at the Andong Cultural Center auditorium around 2:30 p.m. Two of them were reported in serious condition.

The five victims, two men and three women, were those who fell down and were stepped on as the crowd pushed its way into the hall. They were all in their 50's and 60's and were residents of this city.

The convention was scheduled to elect Sin Chin-ok, 60, as the chairman of the chapter of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) for the next month's parliamentary election.



All of the injured and the dead were taken to Andong Hospital immediately after the accident. The injured were also mostly in their 50's and 60's. The incident occurred when more than 1,000 people tried to enter the already filled 613-seat auditorium. Some elderly men and women, being pushed from behind, fell on the stairway which was somewhat slippery as it was made of artificial marble. Subsequently, they were trampled on by those behind them before the crowd realized what had happened. Police said only one gate was used to check the party ID cards of the participants.

People started to arrive at the auditorium from around noon for the 2 p.m. convention. The convention organizers closed the gate at 2 p.m. as the auditorium had already been crowded by more than 700 persons. The convention began at 2:20 p.m., 20 minutes behind schedule. The tragic incident occurred 10 minutes later when some 1,000 persons outside the auditorium tried to push their way through the gate. The police said a large crowd of people were gathered at the auditorium at the rumor that each participant would be given a jacket, handbag and towels worth 15,000 won. Police are investigating the exact cause of the incident.

#### STUDENTS PERSUADED TO END RALLY AT NKDP OFFICE

SK180107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] A group of seven student activists of Seoul National University [SNU] voluntarily withdrew from the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] office persuaded by two SNU professors. They held a sit-in demonstration for two days at a corner of the NKDP office located in Yoido, calling for the sympathy of the party with their move to improve the welfare of workers and to restore democracy. Leaving the office, they said that they accepted the professors' guarantee that they would never be taken to police stations by police on the way to the university in Kwanak-ku, Seoul. The activists issued a brief statement repeating their earlier demands. They said that they would voluntarily appear at the Kwanak police station for interrogation after returning to the university.

Many plainclothed policemen had surrounded the building during their demonstration. Security precautions at the ruling Democratic Justice Party in Insa-dong was also strengthened yesterday.

#### Ralliers in Police Custody

SK180113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] Seven Seoul National University students, who had staged a sit-in at the New Korea Democratic Party main office in Yoido since Wednesday morning, were led away by police yesterday while leaving the party headquarters after ending the rally. The students finished the rally at 3:20 p.m. at repeated requests by SNU authorities. They got on a school bus nearby to return to the school but policemen entered the bus to lead them away.

#### DJP ANNOUNCES CANDIDATES FOR FEB ELECTIONS

SK180357 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) announced Friday a list of 61 candidates for proportional representation in the coming general elections, which will reorganize the nation's 276-seat, single-house National Assembly.

Included on the list were Yi Chae-hyong, an adviser to the party and its former chairman; Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong; No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee; U Hak-song, president of the Korean Anti-communist League; Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Pak Chong-mu; Chief Presidential Secretary Kang Kyong-sik; So Chong-hwa, ex-home minister and secretary general of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy; Hyon Hong-chu, first deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning; Supreme Court Justice Yi Song-yul; Yi Yong-wuk, director of the Legal Affairs Training Institute; Kim Sung-ki, chairman of the Social Purification Committee; Yi Sang-chae, deputy secretary general of DJP; and Vice Adm. Chong Hyon-kyong, first vice chief of naval operations.

The ruling party picked 32 of its national constituency candidates from within the party, including 20 incumbent lawmakers, while 29 came from outside it. Among the 20 named lawmakers, 12 are proportional representatives and eight failed to get party nomination for any regional constituency.

The list of 61 broke down to six from the administration, six from the judiciary, two from diplomatic life; 10 from education and academic areas; 10 from the party; 10 affiliated with the party; five from the economic field; four ex-military officers; three from the press; two from social organizations; one from the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy; two from medical vocations; two from athletics; one from labor society; one with an artistic background; and six others.

Those who were picked from the party Secretariat included Deputy Secretary General Yi Sang-chae; chief ideology researcher Kim Yong-chak; chief political analyst Yi Chong-yul; Soh Chong-hwa, director of organizations; Kim Tu-chong, director of training; Yang Kyong-cha, director of women's affairs; and consultant Kim Yang-pae.

Representing the women's movement were Prof. Pak Hye-kyong of Sukmyong University; director of the Women's Development Institute Kim Yong-chung, Prof. Han Yang-sun of Yonsei University and president of the Korea Women's Pharmacologists Association Kim Chang-suk. Prof. Kim Hak-chon of Seoul National University and Prof. Kim Hyong-hyo of the Institute of Korean Studies are other academicians on the list.

The DJP also chose Chi Yun-tae, ambassador to Italy; Vice Science and Technology Minister Cho Kyong-Mok; director of budget at the Economic Planning Board Mun Hui-kap; and director of Maritime Police Choe Yong-tok from the current administration.

Former managing director of YONHAP NEWS AGENCY Song Yong-sik, former director of news operations for the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) Kang Yong-sik and former managing editor of the CHOSUN ILBO (newspaper) Choe Pyong-yol were selected to represent the journalistic community. Among the former cabinet ministers were Na Wung-pae, former finance minister, and Kwon Chung-tong, former labor minister.

Others nominated as DJP national constituency candidates were Cho Il-mun, chairman of the Democratic Unification Council; Yi Chol-wu, chairman of the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) Headquarters; lawyers Yim Tu-pin and Yim Yong-tuk; Cho Sang-hyon, chairman of the Korea Musical Association; An Yong-hwa, consultant to the National Assembly Steering Committee; and DJP Central Committee members Chin Chi-pom and Choe Sang-chin. Vice Adm. Chong Hyon-kyong was the only active military officer to be picked as a candidate. DJP spokesman Rep. Kim Yong-tae said that the party focused on a fair distribution of occupational representation in making up the list.

Korea's current election law stipulates that 184 representatives shall be elected by means of popular vote, two each from the 92 constituencies, to fill two-thirds of the 276-member assembly. The remaining 92 seats are distributed among parties winning five seats or more in the direct elections. Sixty-one, or two-thirds of the 92 proportional seats, go to the party emerging on top of the parties qualified for proportional representation.

#### POLICE QUESTION STUDENTS FOR OPPOSING ELECTION

SK180102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jan 85 p 8

[Text] About 20 students had been taken to police for questioning for involvement in opposition to the upcoming parliamentary elections, it was learned yesterday. Informed sources said they are among the 70 so-called activist students whom police have set out after in order to isolate them from the rest of the student community.

The sources said police view them as being active in disrupting upcoming parliamentary elections or turning voters away from a certain political party. The general elections are slated for Feb. 12.

Of the 20 students taken to police, four have been arrested for further investigation. They include Chong Hyon-tae, 22, of Seoul National University and Song Yong-kil of Yonsei University. Other students were either referred to summary courts or released after writing oaths that they would stay clear of politics and engage only in their studies.

The 70 blacklisted students include 14 from Seoul National University, nine each from Korea University and Yonsei University, seven Songgyungwan University students, five from Sogang University, three from Tongguk University and four from Konguk University. According to sources, most of the students have connections with a series of on and off campus demonstrations and the raid on the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party in November of last year.

Police are viewing, according to the sources, that the students have taken aim at the upcoming parliamentary elections as the target of their activities with the onset of winter vacation. They have formed committees at universities as a vehicle to push the move either to disrupt the upcoming elections or to put a certain party into political disgrace, the sources said.

#### KOREA HERALD DEFENDS CURRENT CONSTITUTION

SK150141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Constitutional Stability"]

[Text] Many pros and cons have been voiced of late over changing the existing Constitution of the Fifth Republic. Perhaps it is natural for parties to make a political issue of constitutional revisions to get full propaganda mileage in the course of the ongoing campaign for parliamentary elections.

But we are dismayed at the way some controversy-happy politicians have raised the issue prematurely. The current basic law is barely four years old. Not enough time has passed to test the viability of the law's more important aspects.

Specifics and technicalities aside, a nation's constitution is not a minor charter that can be treated lightly for immediate expediency. It is the supreme law of the land and thus worthy of our most prudent treatment, both in terms of interpretation and revision.



Since the adoption of this republic's first democratic Constitution in 1948, the nation's charter has been subjected to frequent and sometimes violent change. Trial and error could have been blamed for early revisions.

By now our constitutional system has experienced a variety of forms, alternating between the presidential and parliamentary forms of government and between direct and indirect election of the chief executive.

The present basic law represents probably the sum total of Korea's experience in republican constitutionalism. It incorporates a number of provisions to satisfy the desires of the people for a better quality of life, including greater environmental protection, consumer rights and a guarantee of personal security.

The Fifth Republic Constitution deserves to be maintained so that these and other aspirations of our people can be achieved before long. By far the most striking and valuable feature of the current Constitution is its stipulation limiting the president to one seven-year term. The law effectively bars him from taking advantage of any alternation of this provision.

Our constitutional government has often been discredited for having failed to effect a peaceful transfer of power. Our immature political development was largely responsible for that failure. But lack of explicit and effective legal safeguards against consecutive presidential terms was also to blame.

In this regard, the current Constitution is unequivocally clear. What is more, President Chon Tu-hwan has often made it clear that he will abide by the constitutional limitation. It is significant and necessary that the nation will give the single-term system a chance to be successfully translated into action.

Opposition parties and groups promoting amendment of the Constitution criticize the current document's indirect election of the president. But their arguments are not convincing as to how direct election of the president would assure a smooth change of government.

Besides the presidential election issue, oppositionists also seek to revise the present method of choosing national assemblymen. For example, they want to switch from two-member constituencies to single-member districts. This is a highly technical matter that deserves much discussion. The merits of the present Constitution and the desirability of constitutional stability far outweigh any theories advanced by the revisionists.

All political parties should concentrate on making the upcoming parliamentary elections fair and clean instead of engaging in untimely verbal disputes over unjustifiable constitutional changes.

#### PAPER CALLS FOR PROMOTION OF PACIFIC COOPERATION

SK180137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Pacific Cooperation"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has been on a diplomatic swing through Oceania this week following his trip to the United States for a summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan at the beginning of the year.

The countries visited during the first month of 1985 are all located in the Pacific region. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Nakasone is traveling to these nations may well signify his keen interest in promoting Pacific cooperation in addition to bolstering Tokyo's bilateral ties with them.

The generally favorable response his plea for a regional cooperative scheme is receiving from these countries and also from other Pacific-Rim neighbors bodes well for the future of a more cohesive and vigorous Pacific community to play a central role in world affairs.

Speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra, the Japanese prime minister stressed the openness of the proposed regional cooperation and development among the countries of the Pacific. He ruled out the establishment of an exclusive regional bloc or the pursuit of narrow regional interests.

As he rightly pointed out, it is not a question of one region against another. The role of advanced countries is envisaged as one of respecting and supporting the initiatives of other countries in laying the foundation for regional cooperation and development.

The Japanese leader welcomed particularly the initiatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, together with predominantly nongovernmental auspices, in forging ahead with cooperative arrangements in economic, technical and cultural fields.

Nakasone's tour this week did not take him to any of the ASEAN capitals but only to Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Australia with the last remaining stop in New Zealand. It is necessary that any regional cooperative grouping should include as many, though not all, nations and territories in the region, without being swayed by any big power or any subregional organization. Openness, equity and reciprocity would best be assured under such an equal partnership based on an open-door approach.

As one of the first nations in the area to call for Pacific community cooperation and a leading "middle" power in terms of diplomatic stature as well as industrial and technological development, Seoul is entitled to an assured and respectable place in the regional cooperation.

Two years ago President Chon Tu-hwan proposed pan-Pacific summit talks as a practical step toward promoting the concept of Pacific cooperation. Ever since, Seoul has been a vocal advocate of the regional endeavor. This year the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC) formed as a forum of businessmen, scholars and government officials in 1980 is scheduled to meet here.

It has been frequently said that the center of world politics and trade is shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The size of its population, production and trade, coupled with growing sophistication and maturity, make the Pacific basin a most important region.

We have all along recognized the natural turn of history and we are also resolved to join nations in the area to make the region more integrated, stable, and prosperous in spite of formidable cultural differences and economic disparities. The latest visit of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to the South Pacific is hoped to provide to provide a big push for the achievement of a stronger and richer Pacific community bound together by the ideals of mutual respect and aid. Time seems to have come for translating the shared vision into specific actions by the concerned parties.

HURAL PRESIDIU ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

OW170551 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1449 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Jan (MONTSAME) -- By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Sodobyn Bathuyag has been appointed minister of fuel and power industry. Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat has been appointed chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and, in connection with his transfer to other work, he has been relieved of his responsibilities as MPR minister of fuel and power industry; Tomoriyn Namjim has been appointed a minister of the MPR.

By a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, Dangaasurengiyn Saldan has been released from his responsibilities as chairman of the MPR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in connection with his transfer to other work.

UNEN NOTES OUTCOME OF U.S.-USSR ARMS MEETING

OW150141 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 14 (MONTSAME) -- The press and public of the MPR are highlighting the outcomes of the recent meet between Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz in Geneva. The Soviet Union has advanced a proposal on holding new Soviet-American talks on the whole range of problems concerning nuclear and space weapons, the UNEN writes in its commentary. The new Soviet initiative is fully aimed at realising urgent effective measures on stopping the arms race and preventing the militarisation of space. The meeting between A. Gromko and G. Shultz is a positive step on the way of curbing and reducing nuclear and space armaments, the UNEN underlines.

NAKSASONE TOUR AIMED AT CREATING 'MILITARY BLOC'

OW160945 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1509 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Jan (MONTSAME) -- Tokyo officials are speeding up the creation of a new military bloc in a large region of the Pacific Ocean. This is precisely how we must view the visit the Japanese prime minister has just embarked on to countries in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, during which he will visit Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji, says the Mongolian radio in its commentary.

According to Japanese press reports, in his meeting with leaders of these countries, Yasuhiro Nakasone will mainly strive to push through the plan for the creation of the so-called "Pacific Ocean community," which in addition to Japan, is to include the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and the ASEAN countries.

It is no accident, the commentary says, that this visit is undertaken by the Japanese prime minister after his recent meetings with Ronald Reagan. For as you know, the idea of creating a "Pacific Ocean community" belongs to equal measure both to Tokyo as well as Washington. Further expansion of U.S.-Japanese military cooperation, establishment of economic and political supremacy -- these are the main strategic targets being pursued by the United States and Japan in this region of the world.

This strategy is based, first of all, on the military and political interests of the U.S. Administration and the Japanese Government. No one can be deceived by declarations that the economic aspect will predominate in the activities of the organization being planned.

The "Pacific Ocean community" is being conceived as a parallel of NATO in the Pacific Ocean. Yet, economics will play a fairly important role here, notes the commentary. The share of the Pacific Ocean basin countries amount to about 70 percent of Japan's foreign trade and to over 50 percent of that of the United States. And it is in this field that many disagreements arise between partners, because of the competitive struggle for markets. But the problem here does not concern these disagreements.

The point here is that the dangerous plans of the U.S. and Japanese authorities are causing increased tension in the Asiatic and Pacific Ocean region, where a large part of the population of the globe lives. The people of Asia and Oceania need peace and stability and not the "Pacific Ocean" variant of NATO, which will bring nothing but fear and mistrust.

In the light of the sinister preparations by the imperialist forces, special significance is acquired by the MPR's proposal for signing a convention on mutual non-aggression and nonuse of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. This proposal must become a reliable legal basis for peace and tranquillity in this region, one of the largest regions on earth, states the commentary.

#### STATISTICAL BOARD FIGURES ON 1984 ECONOMIC PLAN

OW150131 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 14 (MONTSAME) -- A communique of the Central Statistical Board of the M.P.R. has been issued here on the results of the fulfillment of the national economic development plan for 1984. The average indice of the gross agricultural production has increased by 13 percent in the first four years of the current five year period (1981-1985) as against the previous one 8.2 percent more milk and 34.4 percent more vegetables were delivered to the state. [sentence as received] Over 900 tractors, 300 combine-harvesters, more than 400 lorries and other machinery were supplied to agriculture. Last year hundreds of new livestock premises were built and thousands of hectares of pasture land (?watered). Industrial production plan was fulfilled 101.7 percent. Productivity of labour in industry increased by 2.8 percent. The collectives of the "Erdenat" ore-dressing plant, Baganuur and Adunchuluun coal mines, energy workers of Middle Gobi and Hobd Provinces, and light industry workers of Darhan and Ulaanbaatar showed good performances.

The first turn of the Baganuur coal-mine, bread-and-confectionary plant in Ulaanbaatar, lime works in Hutul, 220 kilo volt power transmission line Baganuur-Choyr and other important projects were commissioned. The plan for building assembly work was fulfilled 102.2 percent. In 1984, allocations for socio-cultural needs of the population increased by 13.1 percent. Cash incomes of the population grew considerably. Over 190 thousand square meters of housing were put into service. This means that another 30 thousand people moved into new flats.

#### DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

OW150125 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 14 (MONTSAME) -- The delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by MPR deputy prime minister, permanent representative of the MPR at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) M. Peljee has left for Moscow to take part in the 113th session of the CMEA Executive Committee.



KPNLF, SVR FORCES SKIRMISH ON THAI BORDER

HK170908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 17 (AFP) -- Five guerrillas died and 21 were wounded in sporadic fighting between Vietnamese troops and Cambodian resistance guerrillas along the Thai-Cambodian border in recent days, a resistance source here said today.

A spokesman for the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), returning from a border inspection, said the casualties occurred during combat that had taken place since Friday on both sides of the border in a mountainous area of Boraï subdistrict in Trat coastal province.

Admiral Sakdichai Kaewchinda, the spokesman for the Thai Navy responsible for this section of the border, told local reporters that a unit of 50-60 Vietnamese soldiers had intruded into Thailand and run into Thai sailors, but that their 15-minute clash apparently left no casualties. The spokesman for the KPNLF, the main non-communist faction of the Cambodian resistance, said the Vietnamese troops were trying to launch a "surprise attack" on a camp of civilian refugees who had been evacuated from Sok San, a former KPNLF base a dozen kilometers (eight miles) inside Cambodia opposite Bo Rai. Members of international relief organizations have said Vietnamese gunners have periodically shelled the area since Hanoi troops attacked and took control of the KPNLF headquarters at Ampil near Thailand on January 8. Ampil was the last guerrilla base to fall in the Vietnamese' bloodiest offensive against the guerrillas, which began in November. There was no complete account from Bangkok authorities of the latest reported fighting.

The KPNLF spokesman, who requested anonymity, said that the guerrillas were currently leading "minor" skirmishes against rear lines and supply routes of the Vietnamese in western Cambodia, mainly along Highway 69 paralleling the border some 20 kilometers (13 miles) inside Cambodia from Sisophon. The spokesman gave no further details. Thai military sources at the border said the guerrillas has been largely inactive since their defeat at Ampil. International relief organization sources said an unusual calm had settled over the border area in the past few days, broken only by periodic artillery fire. Thai authorities have closed most of the border area to journalists.

HUN SEN URGES UNITY TO ELIMINATE KHMER ROUGE

HK180914 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 18 Jan 85

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, June [as received] 18 (AFP) -- Premier Hun Sen of the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh government today called on Cambodian nationalist resistance factions to join hands with his administration to eliminate their pro-Chinese partners, the Khmer Rouge.

In an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in this southern metropolis, Hun Sen, 33, who assumed the premiership early this month, said Phnom Penh was prepared to talk to groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann "if they disassociated themselves from Pol Pot."

Pol Pot is the military chief of the pro-Chinese Khmer Rouge, which are linked with Prince Sihanouk's followers and forces loyal to Son Sann in a tripartite U.S. recognized Coalition Government formed in 1982. The Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their four-year rule in Phnom Penh, were ousted by Hanoi-led forces in January 1979.

Hun Sen, who is concurrently foreign minister, said that if the nationalist resistance factions "dissociated themselves from Pol Pot," and joined with the Phnom Penh government in helping to eliminate the Khmer Rouge, they might play a "certain role" in Cambodia. He was giving his first interview to a Western journalist since he succeeded Premier Chan Si, who died last month of heart trouble.

Hun Sen, here to attend a conference of Indochinese foreign ministers, said a "change of attitude" by Prince Sihanouk, a former Cambodian head of state, and Son Sann, an ex-premier, might help break the current impasse and pave the way for a political settlement. China and the Khmer Rouge have repeatedly stated that Hanoi and its Cambodian proteges are trying to split the resistance coalition.

Asked within what time frame Hanoi might complete a full withdrawal of its estimated 150,000-170,000 troops deployed in Cambodia, Mr Hun Sen mentioned two possible scenarios already outlined by Hanoi in the past weeks. A political settlement or a situation in which "the Kampuchean (Cambodian) problem would solve itself." Without a political solution, "we have already said that Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn within five to 10 years," he said. A settlement, he added, would mean that "Vietnamese troops could be pulled out much earlier and that depends on the elimination of Pol Pot." Hanoi has already carried out three partial troop withdrawals since 1983, but these have been dismissed by its non-communist neighbors, China, and the United States as mere troop-rotations.

Hun Sen, a comrade-in-arms of Pol Pot during the Indochina war against the Americans and before the Vietnamese intervention in his country, said a fresh Vietnamese troop pullout might take place this year. He added that these successive withdrawals were possible because Phnom Penh government troops had made "a lot of progress." Hun Sen, who lost an eye in combat, said building the Cambodian Army is "our major objective as well as that of Vietnam." He would not estimate the strength of his Armed Forces but Indochina watchers generally put them at some 35,000 inexperienced men. Asked about his own background, particularly as a Khmer Rouge guerrilla, he merely replied: "I can tell you that even when I was in (Khmer Rouge) ranks, I led anti-Pol Pot movements."

#### HUN SEN HOLDS TALKS WITH CPSU DELEGATION

BK170410 Phnom Penn SPK in English 1116 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 16 -- A delegation of the Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by Hun Sen, president, held talks in Phnom Penh Tuesday afternoon with a visiting delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the department. Also present at the talks were Prach Sun, vice president of the commission, and Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin.

The two sides exchanged views on the international situation, the development of the communists and workers' movement in struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Soviet side appreciated the development of the Kampuchea revolution under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. For its part, the Kampuchean side noted that the relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union at present have been highly developed. The Kampuchean side appreciated the effectiveness of the Soviet assistance to the development of Kampuchea.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, solidarity and friendship. The same day the Soviet delegation was received by Yos Por, general secretary of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean fatherland and chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association.

On that occasion, Yos Por, after recalling the development of the friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, highly appreciated the moral and material assistance of the Soviet people to the just cause of the Kampuchean revolution. For his party, I. Kovalenko praised the achievements of the Kampuchean people in defence and reconstruction of their country in the past six years. He said he rejoiced at the development of the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and the growth of the Kampuchean friendship organization.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON VICTORIES AGAINST 'BANDITS'

BK171015 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Another Brilliant Combat Victory"]

[Text] Progressive public opinion in Southeast Asia as well as in other parts of the world has now seen more clearly and highly valued all the victories scored by our Cambodian revolution over the past more than 6 years. Particularly, it has warmly welcomed the brilliant combat victories won by our Armed Forces and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in sweeping up and smashing the lairs located along the Cambodian-Thai border of the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and Thai authorities. It should be noted that during these operations we destroyed several main bases and passes that the bandits had used in their penetration from the Thai soil into our territory so as to rob and destroy the property of our people living in outlying remote areas. We put out of action thousands of enemy elements. This is a due punishment on the obstinate enemies. The brilliant combat victories we won successively clearly reflected the step-by-step advance of our Armed Forces in both quantity and combat quality. The PRK has become more stable and made greater achievements in all fields. In contrast, the enemies' so-called CGDK has been suffering a more serious headlong dive than ever before. At the same time, their loose coalition is heading toward a bitter failure because they have engaged in a power struggle and in attempts to assassinate each other, thus worsening their internal rifts. Realizing the inevitable disaster of the coalition and grasping the 6-point clemency policy toward misled persons of our party and state, thousands of persons -- both officers and privates -- in the enemy's ranks have turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities and returned to live in our society by bringing along a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. We have scored more victories with every passing day while the enemies have suffered more serious defeats in their perfidious maneuvers and activities against us. Our brilliant combat victories have greatly enraged the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists, and Thai ultrarightist reactionaries. They have loudly accused that the Cambodian and Vietnamese troops committed aggressive acts against Thailand. Doubtlessly their slander is just a screen to cover up their evil face in invading other countries' territory. Everyone is well aware that when the Thai ultrarightists committed aggressive acts against Laos' Sayaboury Province last June, they clamored that Lao troops invaded Thai territory. Therefore, this clamor about Cambodian and Vietnamese troops invading Thai territory is also aimed at covering up their evil plans in supporting and cooperating with the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits who are crossing over from Thai soil to oppose the Cambodian and Vietnamese troops along the Cambodian-Thai border.

We stress here once again that the PRK is a fully independent and sovereign state. Therefore, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people have the full right to defend their territorial integrity. The Cambodian people always respect the territorial integrity of their neighboring countries. The Cambodian people have the full right to conduct a hot pursuit against the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits. These are the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign country with which no one can interfere. The presence in Cambodia of the Vietnamese troops is at the sacred request of the Cambodian people.



This presence is totally in accord with the interests of the people of the two countries -- Cambodia and Vietnam. This presence does no harm to the interests of our neighboring countries and the interests of peace, stability, and cooperation in the region. Three contingents of the Vietnamese Army volunteers have been withdrawn, and all of them will be withdrawn from Cambodia when the threat from the Beijing Chinese ceases and when Thailand stops providing sanctuaries, fostering, and using Pol Pot against the Cambodian people. The PRK is advancing firmly. More progressive public opinion in the world has supported and warmly welcomed the brilliant victories scored in all fields by the Cambodian revolution. It has always stood by the side of the Cambodian people, thus enabling the prestige of the PRK to soar higher in the international arena. The constructive good intention toward the region of the PRK in particular and of the Indochinese countries in general has enjoyed the warm welcome of world public opinion. All the enemies' perfidious maneuvers have been exposed and smashed. No matter what perfidious maneuvers they will resort to, the enemies can never reverse the situation in Cambodia. Our people warmly welcome the brilliant combat victories won by our Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers. We are firmly convinced that we will achieve even greater victories. All the enemies' activities and maneuvers, no matter how perfidious and reactionary they are, will be smashed.

#### LAO MILITARY ATTACHE MARKS ARMY ANNIVERSARY

BK170753 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0456 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jan (SPK) -- Phommachak Souththisan, Lao military attache to Cambodia, recently gave an interview to Cambodian media on the occasion of the 36th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Army (20 January).

Phommachak Souththisan recalled the heroic struggle of the Lao People's Armed Forces since their founding 36 years ago against the feudalism regime, French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, and recently the Thai rightist reactionaries' forces which, in collusion with Chinese expansionism-hegemonism, have committed aggression against the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province.

"Our Army and people, he stressed, are with those of Cambodia as well as Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces the world over. They pledge to strengthen forever the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries against the common enemy which is Beijing expansionism-hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces -- in particular the Thai reactionary circles which persist in opposing the three Indochinese countries -- for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world." He also spoke of the development of the Lao People's Army and thanked the peoples of fraternal socialist countries, including Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union, for their precious and effective contribution to this growth.

PREM, WOLFOWITZ DISCUSS REGIONAL PROBLEMS, ARMS

BK180145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] The prime minister met United States Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific Paul Wolfowitz for an hour yesterday. Gen Prem Tinsulanon said they exchanged views on Kampuchea, growing Soviet military activities in the region and increased Soviet military aid to Vietnam. The premier said Thailand's request to buy a squadron of F16A jet fighters from the U.S. was not mentioned in the session at government house. But without elaborating, a source said arms sales were discussed during the meeting.

ATHIT COMMENTS ON SITUATION AT CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK170942 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 17 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said during a news conference at the Army Club yesterday (16 January) that the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border is not critical. However, minor clashes and fighting continued while Vietnamese gunners were reported to have harassed the Thai infantrymen and ranger soldiers at Orabok Pass in Buriram Province and Bok Pass in Ubon Ratchathani Province by firing M-79 mortar shells at their bases. Meanwhile, the Cambodian refugees have been a burden to the Thai side which is providing food and shelter for them because assistance from international organizations is still insufficient. The Thai authorities are now tightening security measures to prevent the exploitation of the Cambodian refugees' labor.

Gen Athit revealed that Vietnamese troops had crossed the border into Thai territory at Suk San village a few times but were all pushed out by Thai forces. He said he had instructed the Navy commander to put his men along the border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces on alert.

Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, 1st Army region commander, said he was surprised to learn that Vietnamese troops had removed the Thai flags at the border line because this is tantamount to challenging Thai troops to fight. However, it was later proved that the report was untrue. He noted that Vietnamese troops are now ready to launch attacks on Phnum Malai and Phnum Mak Hoeun. The 1st Army region commander disclosed that at 2230 on 11 January, about 20 Vietnamese sappers crossed the border to attack the infantry Base 3252 and ranger Base 2403 through Bok Pass in Ubon Ratchathani Province. The Vietnamese sappers were equipped with M-79 mortars. The Thai troops at the two bases, which are located in the south of Khok Yai village, exchanged fire with the Vietnamese intruders until 0600 hours on the following day. At 0400 on 12 January, a number of Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory through the Orabok Pass of Buriram Province. They were later pushed out by Thai troops.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS SRV TROOPS AT BORDER

BK180804 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Jan 85

[17 January interview given by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila to newsmen at the Foreign Ministry in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Text] Regarding the impact on Thai national security, please be confident that our soldiers are ready, and that we also have friends and various measures in case we need them. For political measures, I try to lobby support from our friends. Condemnations have been made as a daily routine, but whether they are deaf or not I do not know. However, we have collected all the evidence and if they still do not stop these violations, we can raise the issue when we deem it necessary or when we decide on the appropriate measure. We are gathering evidence. Do not be anxious, our soldiers are ready.

When its soldiers crossed the border at our tank ditch at Non Mak Mun, the Foreign Ministry made public their violation of our territory. They first denied it. But when we showed seized weapons and troops, pictures and video tapes, they admitted it. When its soldiers came across our ditch, which is far from the border line, it said that their soldiers did not cross our border. It said that the border demarcation was not clear. This is none of their business. It has suggested this issue before. Nguyen Co Thach had proposed setting up a demilitarized zone and agreed to a nonaggression treaty. To set up a demilitarized zone, there would have to be talks on the border. I asked him how could we do that when your troops are not in Vietnam but in Cambodia. If we agree, it means that we accept Vietnamese troops forever along our border, and it will also be tantamount to recognizing the Vietnamese occupation in Cambodia as legal. We also cannot demarcate the border line with Heng Samrin because we do not recognize his government. There is no purpose in a nonaggression treaty as long as Cambodia still exists as a country. Besides, we are in our country, so why do we need such a treaty? These matters have always been discussed. They even said that soldiers may have clashed with each other, and that a hotline should be set up. I asked them why we should have a hotline. This is nothing to be concerned about. You have only to tell your troops to remain inside your strongholds. As for my soldiers, they will not go into other countries; they will stay inside Thai territory. We can contact each other if there is any doubt. As to whether this issues should be brought to the UN Security Council, I do not want to do so unless it is necessary.

#### NAVY CHIEF ON INCREASING SOVIET ARMS AID TO SRV

BK170909 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Jan 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Sattahip -- The Soviet Union shipped large quantities of armament and ammunition to Vietnam last month, Royal Thai Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Nippon Sirithon disclosed yesterday. Admiral Nippon said that the buildup was observed from the 20 per cent increase in the number of Soviet freighters calling at Cam Ranh Bay in southern Vietnam. He added that he believed the Soviet cargo vessels carried heavy weapons, vehicles, battle tanks and artillery shells for use by the Vietnamese in their ongoing suppression campaign against Khmer resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said the weapons obtained included SAM-7B, a new portable surface-to-air missile.

The admiral disclosed that Hanoi had employed many small fishing boats to ferry ammunition and weapons through Klang Kluan Canal to its troops fighting nationalist forces based on the Banthat mountain range opposite Chanthaburi and Trat provinces of Thailand. He pointed out that the increased arms shipment indicated that the Vietnamese intended to wipe out all the resistance forces' enclaves along the Thai-Kampuchean border within this year.

#### PREM SPEECH DENOUNCES SRV'S 'NEFARIOUS PURPOSES'

BK171459 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Former Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman this morning called on the United States to play a more active role in solving the Kampuchean problem as Thailand launched a major diplomatic offensive to throw a spotlight on the issue. Dr Thanat made the call in an interview with reporters shortly before the opening of an international conference held to consider prospects for the South and East of Asia in the next decade. Dr Thanat's views were voiced shortly before an opening speech by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon that urged a speedy solution to the Kampuchean conflict and denounced Vietnam's "nefarious purposes" in the region.

In addressing the conference attended by some 80 participants, including U.S. policy-makers, as well as academics, and diplomats from other countries, Prime Minister Prem described the Kampuchean problem "the biggest unresolved source of tension in Southeast Asia."

He said Thailand's territorial integrity had been "violated on a recurring basis" and slammed Hanoi for bringing the Soviet Union into the fray in a move that was posing a "serious threat" to the region because it had resulted in Soviet use of Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam. Moscow has given material support to the estimated 160,000 Vietnamese troops who have been in Kampuchea since 1979. Gen Prem said ASEAN had taken a stand on the issue as it was "too volatile" for the six-member grouping to remain passive. The problem "must not be allowed to become protracted" although "we have the patience and the will to see it through," he added.

#### USSR URGED TO IMPROVE TIES THROUGH ACTION

BK180231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Thailand has told the Soviet Union it should show through action rather than empty words that it intends to improve relations between the two countries.

The message was conveyed to the new Soviet ambassador, Valentin Kasatkin, by Asa Sarasin, permanent secretary for foreign affairs, during a meeting at the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday. Mr Asa said that he told the Soviet envoy that while expressing desire to improve relations with Bangkok, Moscow had poured more military aid into Vietnam. He said further that he told the envoy that the Soviet Union could help to prop up Vietnam's economy by providing assistance directly to that country instead of to the Kompong Som Port in western Kampuchea. Mr Kasatkin was also informed of Thailand's opposition to the use of Russian-made artillery in the cross-border shelling and the incursions of Vietnamese troops into Thai territory. Mr Asa further said that he told the Soviet ambassador that he believed that Hanoi had designs on Thailand and intended to incorporate a part of Thai territory in the enlarged federation of Indo-chinese states. "Words alone are not enough, there must be action if the Soviet Union sincerely intends to improve relations with us," he said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters of Thailand's greater role in the international community, now that it has become a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. "As this is the first year of our membership in the Security Council, we hope to make a good name for our country," he stated during the annual "Meet the Press" gathering. The emphasis of Thailand's foreign policy, and in cooperation with its ASEAN neighbours, will be on strengthening the political and economic solidarity of the regional grouping. Relations with dialogue countries will also be enhanced and Thailand will strive to project itself as a bridge between developed and developing countries, he added.

#### NEW ZEALAND DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS LEADERS

##### Calls on Athit

BK151515 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 15 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] New Zealand will send a medical relief unit to help Thailand and foreign relief agencies look after Kampuchean war victims on the eastern border, Defence Minister F.D. O'Flynn said this morning. The defense minister who is on a four-day official visit to Thailand said that New Zealand truly sympathizes with the burden on the part of Thailand. He made the promise while calling on the Supreme Commander and Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, the report said. He was quoted as saying that since the task was a humanitarian act, he believed that it would be no problem for his country to share the burden.

The defense minister who arrived in Bangkok yesterday called on the Supreme Commander and exchanged views on the general situation and particularly the war inside Kampuchea and its effect on Thailand. The visiting minister was told of the war that sent refugees fleeing across the border and of the number of injuries at the border which has swollen beyond the capacity of Thai officials and foreign relief agencies.



Gen Athit reportedly told the visitor that it would be very much appreciated should New Zealand have doctors and nurses available to help. The report said that the New Zealand defence minister would this afternoon call on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as defence minister.

#### Meets With Prem

BK160149 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] New Zealand Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn is on a 4-day visit to Thailand for talks on regional security. He arrived in Bangkok on Monday.

Mr O'Flynn met yesterday with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, and National Security Council chief Prasong Sunsiri. Mr O'Flynn's discussion centered on general regional security with emphasis on the Thai-Kampuchean border. Mr O'Flynn will visit the Thai-Kampuchean border tomorrow. He will tour Khao I-dang refugee holding center and be briefed on the military situation on the border. The New Zealand Government early this week released a statement condemning recent incursions into Thailand by Vietnamese troops and supporting the ASEAN nations' efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem.

#### REPORTAGE ON SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Prem

BK171649 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] At 1445 today, Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, accompanied by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at government house. The prime minister welcomed Bodstrom's visit to Thailand and discussed with him the good relations existing for over a century between Thailand and Sweden, one of a few countries having a king as head of state.

The Thai prime minister asked the Swedish foreign minister about the present situation in Vietnam, which the latter had just visited. The Swedish minister told the prime minister that everything in Vietnam seems normal. However, he said, Vietnam still needs much foreign assistance for its postwar national reconstruction. Although Sweden has maintained good relations with Vietnam and is one of the countries that has been providing much assistance to that country, Sweden disagrees with the Vietnamese military aggression against Cambodia and supports the desire of Thailand and other ASEAN countries to find a political settlement for the Cambodian problem in accordance with the UN resolutions. Sweden abides by international law and wants the Cambodian people to have the right to choose their own government. The prime minister and Swedish foreign minister then discussed a wide range of issues of mutual interest, such as trade cooperation between the two countries. The Swedish minister said his country will consider buying more products from Thailand.

#### SRV Aid Reduction

BK180133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Sweden will reduce aid to Vietnam by \$8.3 million by July 1 and will not start new programmes, visiting Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom said yesterday. The 20 per cent reduction is the result of the completion of a number of projects, Mr Bodstrom added. Speaking after meeting Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Mr Bodstrom said aid for existing projects would continue.



Vietnam receives about \$40.5 million aid from Sweden, which has caused some debate in the country especially among conservative groups. "There is some debate in Sweden on the question of aid but there is a clear majority that assistance to hospitals and other aid projects should continue," said Mr Brodstrom. Part of the Swedish aid supports the operation of a paper mill.

While ACM Sitthi did not ask Stockholm to reduce aid to Vietnam "it is no secret that he is not glad to see aid programmes continuing under existing circumstances."

Vietnam understands that aid programmes cannot continue forever, he said, and it is hoped that normal commercial relations would continue after the programmes are completed. Mr Bodstrom said it was normal for Swedish aid to decrease in certain countries and increase elsewhere such as in Africa.

During his visit to Hanoi, Mr Bodstrom met Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Sweden reiterated its "strong support" for the United Nations resolution on Kampuchea calling for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and elections by the Khmers under international supervision. "No threats were issued," Mr Bodstrom said regarding Vietnam's political stance and Swedish aid. "We do not believe in using the question of aid as pressure."

Speaking about trade between Thailand and Sweden, Mr Bodstrom said the situation is improving and there were fine figures on both sides. Although a surplus exists on the Swedish side, Mr Bodstrom said his government was prepared to do what it could to increase Thai imports. Mr Bodstrom has invited ACM Sitthi to Sweden this year but he said he understood ACM Sitthi's schedule would be hectic because of Thailand's role as member of the UN Security Council.

### 13 LAO DISSIDENTS FLEE ACROSS MEKONG RIVER

BK160959 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Nong Khai -- Thirteen Laotians, including two doctors and a former deputy lord mayor of Vientiane Municipality, fled across the Mekong River from Vientiane to Muang District last night, police said today.

The two doctors, both former staffers of the Mahosoth Hospital in Vientiane, were identified as Dr Bounhom Phithaksounthon, 47, and Dr Santisouk Rathikoun, 27. Dr Santisouk was described as a son of the late right-wing Lao Supreme Commander Gen Oan Rathikoun of the former Vientiane Administration. The former deputy lord mayor of Vientiane Municipality was named as Tan Avong, aged 50. The three men were accompanied by their families in their escape across the river marking the Thai-Lao border.

In an interview with the WORLD, Dr Bounhom and Dr Santisouk said they could not tolerate the present Vietnamese domination over Laos. They noted that the Vietnamese were formerly supporting the country's administration but now they played a forefront role, among other things overtly directing the social, economic and administrative affairs of the country.

According to the two, doctors in Laos are receiving less than 100 baht per month in salary. They said so far 22 high-level Lao officials had been arrested by the present Vientiane administration on charge of collaborating with resistance groups.

PAPER COMMENTS ON LPRP'S 'DIRECTIVE NO. 33'

BK160305 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jan 85 p 4

[The Chongkhadikit "Keeping Posted" column: "Hanoi Galvanising the Propaganda Machine in Laos"]

[Text] Between 100 and 150 Laotians cross the Mekong River almost daily to flee the oppression of the Vientiane government and the increased Vietnamese control over their country. They come to Nong Khai, Tha Bo, Si Chiangmai, Pone Pisai and Bung Kan, seeking sanctuary and freedom. To them, the Mekong is like the Berlin Wall through which East Germans try to escape to West Germany. They cross by raft or any makeshift river craft they can get their hands on or build. They are the Laotian "boat people" about whom little has been written. In 1982, a total of 5,000 made their way into Thailand. In 1983 the total was 7,000. In 1984, up till December 15, the total reached a record 19,000.

The secretary-general of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, has informed them of the facts of life -- that they have entered Thailand illegally and that third countries are taking in only refugees with sufficient knowledge to make a living, who have relatives in those countries. This situation is causing the Thai Government a serious dilemma about what to do about them. Sqdr Ldr Prasong has been consulting with representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the problem.

Behind the growing disaffection of the Laotian people with their government is the binding relationship the pro-Hanoi elements in the government has been cultivating with Vietnam, the expanding presence of Vietnamese settlers, the restrictions being enforced upon the citizens, and the neglect of attention to the economic problems of the people. Behind it is a certain resolution of the Communist Party of Laos contained in Party Directive No. 33 which, among other things, is trying to instill into the Laotian people, our racial brethren, a hatred of the Thai people. Directive 33 is apparently a massive "brainwashing" effort to prepare the Laotian people for incorporation into a Hanoi-dominated federation of Indochina which incorporates Laos and Kampuchea with Vietnam. It emphasises the need for unity within the "special relationship" among the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean peoples and, because of this "special relationship," the Laotian people must cooperate with the Vietnamese, including helping Vietnamese settlers by sharing land with them and aiding them in their occupations. It is estimated that there are around 200,000 Vietnamese already settled in Laos.

Directive 33 has been handed down to party cadres at provincial and district levels to use as basic policy in re-educating the people in their areas of responsibility. The stated objectives are to instill into the Laotian people the importance of the Vietnamese-Laotian-Kampuchean special relationship, the requirement to promote ever closer relations with Vietnam, and the necessity for the Laotian people to cooperate with the Vietnamese "in every way and defend this special relationship like they would their own destiny..." All propaganda units at all levels have been ordered to hold sessions at cooperatives and villages, give prepared answers to set questions, and then to organize the people to carry out functions to achieve the objectives. The Communist Party of Laos is to be kept informed of actions taken. In answer to the question about the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam, the propaganda machine recalls the cooperation between the two peoples in fighting against French and American "imperialists" and the continuing combat against expansion of the big-power influence of China, "a common enemy." There is considerable mention of the "sacrifices" of Vietnam, "a true friend to the death."

Giving their own emotional version of the history of Vietnam-Lao relationship, the struggle against French colonialism, and the fighting against the Americans, the Laotian Communists are attempting to get the people of Laos to believe that Ho Chi Minh, "the great leader of the international labour movement who brought Marxism-Leninism to Indochina," started the special relationship "based upon Marxism-Leninism."

Much is made of how Vietnamese soldiers had sacrificed the comforts of home to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Laotians until "the French imperialists were successfully forced to flee." The propagandists talk about how the Vietnamese, "who had hardly been able to heal their wounds from the fighting with the French," had to fight again alongside the Laotians against the Americans, "a more vicious enemy," until victory when "we two undeveloped countries were able to defeat the most terrible and developed country in the world."

The Laotian Communist Party order goes on to condemn "expansionist China, a poisonous-snake enemy, who praises you in front of your face and strikes behind you." Although China struck out at Kampuchea while the three Indochina people were "still bleeding from fighting the French and the Americans," the Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampuchians were able to defeat China "with unity based on Marxism-Leninism." Without unity, where would Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam be? is a rhetorical question asked of audiences.

The Laotian Communist Party also stresses aid for the poverty-stricken in Laos and for agricultural and other economic projects by Vietnam "without any intention to obtain any benefit in return." The propagandists try to blame the French and the Americans, "bitter after their defeat," for attempts to weaken the Indochina peoples and for spreading "false impressions." They tell the Laotian people that it is wrong for them to think that the Vietnamese have gained and the Laotians lost in border settlements. They warn them to be careful about "considering friends enemies and enemies friends." They criticise those Laotians who "prefer counterfeit capitalist goods from Thailand over products from Vietnam which they consider low quality and, as a result, do not favour trading with Vietnam." They ask why these people "fail to consider the influx of such capitalist goods is meant to destroy our own future. Although Vietnamese goods are not pretty looking, they are genuine, not counterfeit. Vietnamese sugar, though tending to be a bit brown, is genuine. The white sugar of Thailand is made from chemicals. Vietnamese goods are made by workers and sold at cost price. Vietnam does not want profit, unlike the case of Thailand."

The propagandists respond to Laotian critics of permission for Vietnamese to mine for mineral sources. "They helped us in our struggle, the least we can do is to help our former comrades-in-arms." Those Laotians "who show ingratitude to Vietnam are tying themselves up to become easy victims of subversion by the enemy," the people of Laos are being told. The propagandists are given the job of trying to convince the Laotian people of how good the Vietnamese have been to them, what "sacrifices" they have made for them, that Vietnam has the socialist experience of turning raw materials into manufactured goods, that the Vietnamese will be able to help Laos make rapid economic and cultural progress and that they can assist Kampuchea to grow as well -- "if our three nations can strengthen our progress together until our enemies fear us and until we can maintain peace in the Southeast Asian region."

In answer to the question on what principles is Vietnamese-Laotian-Kampuchean relationship based, the Laotian Communists name three:

-- Equality, respect for each other's independence, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respect and sympathy for each other's just and reasonable interests.

-- Help each other, combat trickery of enemies to divide the three countries, fight against the expansionist aims of big powers, and resist attempts to cause disunity among the three nations.

-- Cooperate to fight the enemies, defend the three countries, protect revolutionary aims as well as build up socialism without pause, and maintain peace in Southeast Asia.

The propagandists stress the importance of developing cooperation with Vietnam under the following four principles:

-- "We must support the life-and-death aspect of our cooperation with Vietnam, we must make the people have deep understanding of the party's policy of developing this special relationship with Vietnam."

-- "We must lay long-term plans for cooperation in all fields including economic, cultural, defence, internal peace and order, and foreign affairs."

-- "Implementation of these measures require cooperation between local branch and the centre. Local cooperation has to be the main foundation. Local efficiency has to be improved over that of ministries and departments."

-- "We must cooperate closely with Vietnam, receive Vietnamese assistance and use it to the best of our ability for the greatest benefits, ask for more experts only where necessary, and request experts who can help build up the nation."

In reply to the question about how the Laotian people can contribute to the special relationship between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the propagandists outline three activities:

-- "Our people must be industrious in studying the policies and views of the party concerning the special relationship. They must truly and clearly understand the enemies' tricks to divide us. They should believe in the incitements of the enemies. They must be magnanimous about the little mistakes that are made, they must forgive friends and help them always."

-- "They must know how to receive aid from friends and be grateful for the self-sacrifices made by our friends but our people must build up themselves. It is a great burden to consider our friends' aid as the important ingredient. At the same time, they must consider the duties of our friends as our own duties and the destiny of our friends as our own destiny."

-- "The people must love the labourers, experts, soldiers and volunteers of Vietnam like our own relatives because they have made sacrifices for us and our country."

-- "The people must sympathise with the Vietnamese who have gone through wars like we have, they have suffered but they still helped us with moral and material assistance. This is all perfection, although it is not of high quality, the quantity is not much, but it comes out of the honest and pure heartedness of our friends -- who are most difficult to find in this world. We must worship this kind of perfect friendship."

The orders that arose out of Laotian Communist Party Resolution 33 have been explicit in explaining the Vietnamese dominance over Laos.

[This article is accompanied by a photograph of what is described as "the order attached to instructions for village-level cadres by the Communist Party of Laos in carrying out party Resolution No. 33." The document, in Lao, reads as follows:



["The organizing of the study for the people on the special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

[Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board

["I. Expected Objectives

["1. To enable the people of various tribes to profoundly understand our party's correct and clear-sighted line and policies, and to strengthen the special solidarity relations with Vietnam, our people must understand that the special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia is indispensable. Not to have this solidarity is absolutely impossible.

["2. To uphold the spirit of love with the two fraternal countries and, on this basis, to sympathize and cooperate with each other more deeply and solidly.

["3. In this spirit, the Lao people of all tribes are determined to more effectively strengthen solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people, maintain all-round and permanent cooperation with fraternal Vietnam, and protect this special solidarity as one would protect the apple of one's eye.

["II. Methods for Organizing the Study

["1. The provincial propaganda service should invite the Propaganda Committee of a district to undertake study prior to going to organize classes for the people in cantons, cooperatives, and villages by reading documents, organizing prepared answers to set questions, and asking the people to give their views. Plans should then be formulated for implementation by the local people, aimed at cooperating with Vietnam in a manner of equality and mutual benefit.

["III. Time Limit: This should be carried out from March to April 1984 throughout the country, and reports should be submitted to the respective provincial party committees.

["Vientiane, 25 February 1984

["[Signed] Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board."]

#### EVACUATION OF CAMBODIAN REFUGEES POSTPONED

BK181003 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jan 85 p 32

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet -- The planned evacuation of about 62,000 Khmer refugees from Red Hill to a safer place inside Thailand at Khao I Dang holding centre which was originally set to begin yesterday has been postponed to next Sunday [January 20] and is expected to be finished within January 22, a military source said this morning. The evacuation is to be undertaken by the United Nations Border Relief Operations (UNBRO) and the Thai Military Task Forces 80 which has been vigilant following reports of anticipated Vietnamese incursion at Red Hill.

The 62,000 Kampuchean refugees are former refugees of Nong Samet who fled the Vietnamese onslaught and took temporary refuge at Red Hill, also known as Ban Nong Mang, some 10 kilometres east of Khao I Dang refugee holding centre. A few thousand Kampuchean civilians, mostly children, women and aged and sick persons will be evacuated by truck to Khao I Dang, said the source. The rest of the refugees will have to take a seven-kilometre walk to the camp from Red Hill.

The source said that the evacuation of all Kampuchean refugees will be completed within [as published] January 22.

A Khmer Rouge commander, Mit To Hong yesterday said that he led the group of 250 soldiers in a search for the 50 Vietnamese commandos, but so far had found no traces of them.

NGUYEN CO THACH OPENS FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK180050 Hanoi VNA in English 1728 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 17 -- The 10th conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers was opened in Ho Chi Minh City today. The Lao delegation is led by Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister; the Kampuchean delegation, by Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; and the Vietnamese delegation, by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and foreign minister. The participants observed a minute of silence in memory of the late chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Chan Si.

In his opening speech, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach affirmed that the international and regional situation was changing in favour of the three Indochinese peoples' struggle for national construction and defence. He said the victories of the three Indochinese countries over the past six years in their fight against the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles and their henchmen as well as the growth of the Kampuchean revolution had allowed Vietnam to repeatedly withdraw its Army volunteers in the past three years and to continue to bring them home in bulk in coming years.

He pointed out that the Pol-Potists, who had committed an unprecedented crime of genocide in human history, and the so-called the "coalition government" were elements of the overthrown and history-condemned administrations. The result of the fierce struggle in Kampuchea over the past six years firmly proved that the Kampuchean situation was irreversible and that the Kampuchean issue would cease to exist within a few years. Nguyen Co Thach praised Laos's important achievements in agricultural development, in establishing an access to the sea via Vietnam and in defeating the scheme of the Thai reactionaries in collusion with the Chinese expansionists in occupying three Lao hamlets. He continued: "In spite of China's scheme to bleed Vietnam, Vietnam is step by step overcoming the consequences of the four decades of war, has basically solved the food problem, and, in a couple of years, will solve the problem of energy and boost industrial production. In three or five years to come, the situation in the three Indochinese countries will change even more. These developments are creating favourable conditions for a political solution to problems relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, or leading to the actual non-existence of the Kampuchean issue.

"We strive for a political settlement while actively preparing ourselves for the possibility that such a political settlement cannot be reached".

He continued: "Over the past 40 years, the three Indochinese peoples have carried out the most prolonged and bloodiest struggles in the world. These struggles have led to political solutions, at the three international conferences in Geneva and Paris, bringing about peace and the recognition of the national rights of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. In the past 40 years, no other places in the world suffered from such prolonged and bloody wars and no other places in the world has held an international conference with the participation of five big powers and the parties concerned which led to the end of the war and recognized the national rights of the countries victims of aggression. This bears expression to the three Indochinese peoples' iron-like determination to defend their national rights as well as to their earnest aspiration to live in peace to build their countries".

This evening, Mai Chi Tho, member of the C.P. Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, gave a party in honour of the delegates to the conference.

## Conference Closes 18 Jan

BK181048 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The 10th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam successfully closed in Ho Chi Minh City on Friday after 2 days seating. Speaking at the closing session, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach highlighted the unanimity of the three fraternal countries on all problems as expounded in the joint communique of the conference.

After the conference, Foreign Ministers Hun Sen, Phoun Sipaseut, and Nguyen Co Thach granted interviews to Vietnamese and foreign newsmen.

PRC 'INTENSIFYING' ARMED BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW180745 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 18 Jan 85

["Hostility Versus Good Will" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 18 -- China is intensifying its armed provocations against Vietnam almost at the same time as the Vietnamese side returned to the Chinese side 71 Chinese who had been captured in the act of violating Vietnamese waters and territory.

From Jan. 10-15, from the hills they had occupied in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, Chinese troops launched attacks on neighbouring areas deep in Vietnam's territory. During the same period, they daily fired thousands of artillery rounds on the surrounding hamlets. This shows beyond any doubt that Beijing is doggedly going on with and even intensifying its hostility toward Vietnam, against the legitimate aspiration of both peoples and the fundamental interests of the other peoples in the region. It is also a brazen challenge to conscience and justice.

Such brutal acts of war conducted right at a time when the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples are preparing for their traditional Tet (lunar new year) festival can be only characterized as irresponsible and inhuman.

It should be pointed out that Beijing is matching its criminal acts with a big outcry about an imaginary "attack" and "provocation" by Vietnam. This "thief crying stop thief" tactic comes as no surprise. That the Chinese authorities are conducting a land-grabbing war against Vietnam in its northern border is a universally known fact as evidenced by recent new reinforcements in troops and war materials to China's border with Vietnam. It should also be recalled that China has scoffed at Vietnam's ceasefire proposal during the lunar new year period so that the people on either side of the border could enjoy a festival in security.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

NHAN DAN on 'Hostility'

BK180600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Commenting on Beijing's policy of frenzied hostility, today's NHAN DAN says: Between 10 and 15 January, Chinese troops from illegally occupied positions in Vi Xuyen, Ha Tuyen, launched attacks on the surrounding area. Daily they fired tens of thousands of artillery shells of various calibers at our people's hamlets and villages. This shows that the Beijing authorities have continued their policy of frenzied hostility toward Vietnam, thus running counter to the interests of the Chinese people and of peace in this region. This is a new, gross criminal violation of Vietnam's territorial sovereignty and a brazen challenge to conscience and justice.

This barbarous act of war taken at a time when the peoples of both countries were preparing to celebrate the traditional new year, was an inhuman and despicable act. We have told the Chinese side about the desire of both countries' peoples in the border areas to celebrate Tet and enjoy the coming of spring in safety and about the need to restore friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries. However, China has responded to our peace initiative with blood and fire by conducting criminal shellings and land-grabbing attacks against Vietnamese territory. •

International public opinion has seen even more clearly that the Beijing authorities, blinded by their expansionist and hegemonist policy, are the party that advocates confrontation and causes tension, thereby threatening peace and stability in the entire region. It must also be said that while committing new, serious crimes against the Vietnamese people in the border areas, Beijing has been making a hue and cry about so-called provocative attacks by the Vietnamese side. This is the old propaganda ploy of a thief crying stop thief that it has often used to cast blame on others and cover up its own crimes.

A well-known truth is that the Chinese authorities are conducting a land-grabbing war at Vietnam's northern border; recently, they have massed additional forces and war material close to the Vietnamese border. Another truth is that they have shown a negative attitude toward the cease-fire proposal of the Vietnamese side. Then, what do they want? Anybody can see through their wicked hearts.

We have been forced to act. The reactionary forces within the Beijing ruling circles must bear responsibility for the consequences arising from their stubborn policy. Goodwill cannot come from only one side. Our people cherish the friendship between Vietnam and China, but are resolved to defend their independence and sovereignty. Our people and Army always uphold vigilance and stand ready to counter all schemes and acts infringing on their sacred national rights in order to firmly defend the fatherland's frontiers and their own life.

#### Lunar New Year Proposal

BK180256 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jan 85

[NHAN DAN 16 January commentary: "Our Goodwill"]

[Text] According to a decision of our government, at the Friendship Pass in Lang Son, 4 Chinese fishermen who had accidentally drifted into our territorial waters and 67 others, who had illegally intruded into our sea zone to poach our maritime products, were released to the Chinese side so that they could be reunited with their families to welcome the lunar new year.

Also today begins the time specified in our Foreign Ministry's note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry proposing the cessation of all armed activities and other hostile acts from both sides along the common border from 0000 Hanoi time, or 0100 Beijing time on 16 January 1985 to 0000 Hanoi time or 0100 Beijing time on 26 February 1985 in order to allow the people in the border areas of the two countries to welcome the lunar new year and to enjoy spring.

This decision and this proposal, which our state put forth on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Vietnamese diplomatic relations and the traditional festival of both nations, further clarifies the unswerving stand and goodwill of our government and people, who always treasure the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries and desire to restore normal relations between them. This is in response to the feelings and aspirations of the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people as well. It will help ease the tense situation in the border area and create a favorable atmosphere in which to reach a solution to the problems arising from the relations between the two sides.



Worsening Sino-Vietnamese relations are the opposite of what the Vietnamese people want. After many years of continuous war, our people have no desire other than to live in peace to build their new life. They want friendly relations with all other countries, especially their neighbors like China. In 1979, the Vietnamese people were forced to wage a war of national defense. They must still fight the border-nibbling war and the multifaceted war of sabotage.

The Vietnamese people want an end to this state of confrontation, for which they are not responsible. It is an abnormal situation detrimental to the basic, long-term interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and to those of the peoples of Southeast Asia and Asia. For this reason, the Vietnamese people, while resolutely struggling for national defense, have spared no efforts in restoring the time-honored friendship between the peoples of the two countries and have demonstrated their willingness to normalize relations between the two countries.

We have proposed many times that both sides stop armed confrontations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, hold talks to discuss problems of common concern, and resolve all outstanding problems in relations between the two countries on the basis of bilateral agreements with an aim toward normalizing relations between the two countries and restoring the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two nations.

The Chinese side has rejected all our peace initiatives. This shows that they want to carry out persistently a hostile policy against our people. This year, we have proposed to the Chinese side a cessation of all armed activities along the border for 41 days on the occasions of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the lunar new year. The Chinese side's reaction, contained in the 9 January 1985 statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, was a negative one. However, because of its brilliant goodwill for peace and profound respect for the friendship between the two peoples and in order to let the people at the border areas celebrate Tet in peace, the Vietnamese side is seriously implementing its proposal.

We believe that the Chinese people will become more aware of the facts and understand the positive attitude, goodwill, and just stand of the Vietnamese Government and people.

#### Aggression Continues

OW171337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Station commentary: "Resolutely Punish the Chinese Authorities' Aggressive Acts Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Continuing to step up their all-round war of sabotage against Vietnam, since 10 January, the Chinese authorities have sent six more battalions of regulars to invade heights and other Vietnamese land in Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen Province. They had their troops fire 13,000 artillery shells on Vietnamese villages, perpetrating many new crimes against the people of Vietnam's border areas.

The Chinese authorities' intensified aggressive activities against Vietnam, which are taking place at a time when they welcome U.S. General Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Beijing, to discuss new steps of Sino-U.S. collusion, have further proven their reactionary and bellicose nature.

While continuing to rush headlong with their anti-Vietnam policy and brazenly invading Vietnam's border areas, the Chinese authorities have incessantly deceived the world public by saying that China has never invaded Vietnam's border areas and that China desires to live in peace and friendship with Vietnam.

Meanwhile, they have not forgotten to reiterate their shopworn slanderous allegations against Vietnam, in an attempt to shift to Vietnam the responsibility for the deterioration in Sino-Vietnamese relations brought about by China itself.

Whereas the Vietnamese side perseveringly advanced reasonable and sensible proposals to ease the tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border, such as suspension of armed activities on the occasion of the two peoples, so that the border people of the two nations can welcome the Year of the Ox, the Chinese side has responded with a negative attitude. Furthermore, they have further accelerated their armed aggression in Vietnam's border areas, exacerbating the war atmosphere in the border areas of the two countries.

This new act of aggression against Vietnam by the Chinese authorities runs counter to the will of the Chinese laboring people and the aspiration for peace of the people in the region and the rest of the world. This very act fully exposes the hypocritical desire for peace of the Chinese authorities.

Proceeding from its evident goodwill for peace, its appreciation of the friendship between the people of the two countries, and in an effort to enable the border people of China and Vietnam to peacefully welcome the lunar new year festival and celebrate the coming of the new spring, the Vietnamese side has scrupulously implemented its proposal, but it will absolutely not allow the Chinese authorities to take advantage of this goodwill for peace by continuing to whip up the ravaging flames of war affecting the Vietnamese people in general, and the people in Vietnam's northern border provinces in particular.

Exercising their sacred right to self-defense, the Ha Tuyen armed forces and people, together with the armed forces and people of Vietnam's northern border areas, have resolutely and duly punished the acts of aggression of the Chinese authorities to defend their nation's territorial integrity and their peaceful life. We serve a stern warning to the Chinese authorities, and demand that they stop at once all the acts of aggression they are waging along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The Chinese authorities are held fully responsible, and must bear the consequences arising from their current acts of aggression in Vietnam's border areas.

#### COMMENTATOR REVIEWS EVENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK161205 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Following is our radio commentator's review of major developments in Southeast Asia in 1984.

The year 1984 is a turning point in the general situation in Southeast Asia. In their advance forward, though facing many difficulties, the three Indochinese countries have overcome the hardest trials and have recorded many victories in social life. The situation in Kampuchea is fine. The all-sided-cooperation among the three Indochinese countries has been consolidated while the posture and position of the three countries have been strengthened. Meanwhile, the genocidal Pol Pot clique and the self-styled tripartite coalition government are being disintegrated. The tendency to oust Pol Pot develops not only in a number of Western countries and the ASEAN but also inside the hmer reactionary forces, thus bringing about the verge of collapse of the tripartite coalition government.

Facts have shown that China's schemes to reverse the situation in Kampuchea by forcing Vietnamese volunteer troops either to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea or to bog down there were foiled.

Also in 1984, Southeast Asia witnessed five exchanges of visits between ASEAN and Western countries and the three Indochinese countries, namely the visit to Vietnam by the commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Mr Murdani; the visit to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea by parliamentary delegations of the U.S. House of Representatives, France, and Australia; the visit to Vietnam by the French minister for cooperation and transport; the visit to France by the chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly; and the visit to Sweden and France by Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen.

Obviously, Beijing and Bangkok are further isolated for instigating confrontation. Meanwhile, the trend for dialogue is developing. China's policy of isolating Vietnam politically and economically was crumbling. A number of Western countries and the ASEAN group, to a certain degree all deemed it necessary to exclude the Pol Pot clique from any solutions to the Kampuchea issue.

Indonesia and Malaysia, for their parts, have stated that the main threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia comes from China and that improving relations with Vietnam will be helpful to any solutions to Kampuchea. This is a significant development, given that until 1980 almost all ASEAN countries had considered solving the Kampuchean issue a precondition for improving bilateral ties between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries and for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

This situation and other factors in Thailand's home and foreign policies make some Thai rulers more isolated in their hostile policies against the three Indochinese countries. They are tailing after China and retaining the genocidal Pol Pot clique and drive a big wedge among the Thai authorities. [sentence as heard]

The trend for a neutral stand for the Kampuchean problem and dialogue with Vietnam is developing among the Thai political circles. Meanwhile, differences among the Thai leaders as well as between Thailand and ASEAN increased when Thailand, in collusion with China, encroached upon the three Lao hamlets.

Realities in 1984 show that China and some Thai ultrarightists have suffered more isolation. The Pol Pot clique -- their trump card in opposing the Kampuchean people's revival -- is on the brink of elimination.

The trend for dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries is manifested in the talks held by ASEAN and Indochinese groups represented by Indonesia and Vietnam respectively. Angered by these developments, China since April 1984 has stepped up cross-border incursions and land-grabbing attacks against Vietnam.

In what appears to be the most serious violation since the border war in February 1979, China also stepped up its multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries. These testified to the true color of Chinese authorities -- the opponent to peace and stability in this region.

It also demolished the claim that China needs peace for its 4 modernizations program and that it wants good relations with all countries. In fact, China's hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries in 1984 has become more perfidious. However, the strength of the three Indochinese countries, especially the wonderful revival of Kampuchea, the consistent foreign policy of peace pursued by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers, the disgusting crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique, and China's hegemonistic policy are helping change the attitude of people in favor of the just struggle of the Indochinese countries for a peaceful, stable, cooperative, and prosperous Southeast Asia.

NHAN DAN ON SAFEGUARDING REVOLUTIONARY QUALITIES

BK141535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jan 85

[NHAN DAN 9 January editorial: "In Celebrating the 55th Founding Anniversary of the CPV, Safeguard Revolutionary Qualities"]

[Text] In the struggle over the past 55 years, our people's leaders have successfully carried out great undertakings. The CPV has upheld its valuable qualities -- namely its unblemished loyalty to the interests of the people and nation, to the interests of world socialism, and to communist ideals; its flesh-and-blood association with the masses; and its internal unity, singlemindedness, and stalwartness in the face of all difficulties and trials. Our party has a massive contingent of members spanning many generations of revolutionaries. The great majority of them possess fine revolutionary qualities and a creative ability befitting communists. Countless elite party members have made great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the party and the nation. Countless heroic party members have valiantly sacrificed their lives for national independence and freedom and for the people's happiness, leaving posterity marvelous examples of communists' qualities.

The lofty revolutionary qualities and ethics of President Ho Chi Minh -- a great communist -- serve as the most brilliant example for all our party, people, and Army. Respected and beloved, President Ho always educated our party cadres and members in revolutionary qualities; socialist and communist ethics; and a simple, modest, and healthy way of life. His soul, mind, conduct, and lofty life have left a deep imprint on every Vietnamese communist and every Vietnamese, and they always act as a driving force encouraging our party and nation to maintain their revolutionary will and to overcome all difficulties and hardships in order to realize great undertakings. His reachings remind our party cadres and members daily to remain diligent, thrifty, honest, just, and impartial; to stay close to the people; to uphold the sense of organization and discipline; to promote unity and singlemindedness; to be loyal to the country and filial to the people; to fulfill all missions; to overcome all difficulties; and to defeat all enemies.

Today, on the front of combat for national defense and maintaining political security and social order; on the front of construction, transformation, and economic, cultural, educational, and scientific development; and on the front of foreign relations, hundreds of thousands of party members have set examples in their sacrifices for and devotion to the fatherland and the people and have fulfilled their tasks outstandingly. The leadership qualities and prestige of the party stem from its very correct line and the effectiveness achieved in carrying out this line. However, another no less important factor for ensuring that a correct line is carried out satisfactorily and for enhancing the party's prestige is the fine qualities displayed by party cadres and members in their work, combat, and collective and private lives. For a party that leads an administration, the training, forging, and fostering of its members' revolutionary qualities and ethics constitute an extremely important task ensuring that the party will grow firm and strong politically and ideologically and further enhance the militant capabilities of every party member and every basic party organization as well as of the entire party, thereby enabling it to develop its close ties with the people and fulfill its historic mission.

As Communist Party members, we must strive untiringly all our lives for the socialist fatherland, the people's happiness, and the ideals of communism. As Communist Party members, we must also lead pure and healthy lives and act in a way typical of the new socialist men who are socialist collective masters. We must serve as vanguard combatants and set shining examples for the masses to follow so as to rally them for implementation of party and state viewpoints and policies.



In the past, while the entire massive contingent of party members were advancing forward and striving selflessly to carry out the lofty causes of the party and the fatherland and to score resounding achievements and exploits, a number of qualitatively degenerate party members caused the prestige of the party and state to diminish and weakened the efficiency of the party in organizing the implementation of its lines. It is regrettable that these degraded elements included a number of high- and mid-level cadres and also party members who had gone through years of struggle, even before the August revolution. It is noteworthy that a number of cadres entrusted by the party with high positions of authority have weakened qualitatively; degenerated in their lifestyle; adopted a totalitarian, patriarchal, and bureaucratic attitude; and conducted themselves undemocratically, thereby harming our party and people. All of our party, people, and Army are carrying out a great and sacred revolutionary undertaking -- that of building and defending the socialist fatherland. Advancing from an economy chiefly characterized by small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is a process replete with difficulties and complexities and an undertaking requiring the efforts of many generations over many decades. The struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- in the first stage of the transition period, coupled with the struggle between ourselves and the enemy, is taking place in an extremely intense and fierce manner throughout our country. The enemy is showing himself to be ever more perfidious by attacking us front and rear. He always seeks to take advantage of the shortcomings, weaknesses, and fallibility of some party cadres and members to undermine us from within to realize his scheme of weakening, subverting, and annexing our country.

Each stage of the revolution has specific trials and requirements regarding the ethics and qualities of party cadres and members. In the current stage of the revolution, the most important trial for all party cadres and members is whether they can uphold revolutionary qualities and adopt a revolutionary lifestyle in the struggle between the two roads and the struggle between ourselves and the enemy. For members of the Communist Party, no matter what the situation may be and no matter what difficulties may exist, they must not leave their battle positions, slacken their efforts to train themselves, lose their revolutionary will, allow their revolutionary qualities and ethics to diminish, or tarnish the lofty name of the Vietnamese Communists. The new socialist men, especially the communist men, must not chase after a bourgeois lifestyle -- a lifestyle patterned after neocolonialism. They must not engage in trading activities for gain, participate in exploitation, practice corruption, accept bribes, misappropriate public property, indulge in debauchery, or allow themselves to be tempted by goods or money or to be bought or induced by bad elements and the enemy. Cadres and members of the party that leads the administration must necessarily be persons who respect the right to collective mastery of the working people, serve as faithful servants of the people, fight for and render services to the people, resolutely combat oppressive practices against the masses and the attitude of alienation from and contempt for the masses, and overcome the unwillingness to study and the failure to improve constantly their knowledge in all respects. Developing the spirit of collective mastery in every person; stepping up criticism and self-criticism; broadening democracy internally; combatting totalitarianism, patriarchy, and privileges and prerogatives; tightening control over party members; and consolidating and qualitatively enhancing the activities of party chapters -- all of these activities will help promote and forge the qualities of party members.

Every party member, regardless of his work and his post of service, must possess revolutionary qualities and action capabilities befitting a communist. To celebrate realistically the 55th founding anniversary of the CPV, all of our party as well as every party cadre and member must resolve to undertake constant self-training activities to safeguard revolutionary qualities and ethics so as to be worthy of the glorious history and revolutionary cause of our party and our nation, carry out President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, build our party's invincible strength in the new struggle, and fulfill the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist homeland.

CPV SECRETARIAT LETTER TO TIEN GIANG PROVINCE

BK141510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jan 85

["Text" of letter from the CPV Central Committee Secretariat to the party organization and people of Tien Giang Province, published in NHAN DAN on 9 January]

[Text] Dear Comrades and compatriots. Bringing into full play the Ap Bac tradition of being in the vanguard of the struggle against U.S. aggression for national defense, the party organization and people of Tien Giang Province have once again set the pace in the socialist transformation of agriculture in the Nam Bo Provinces. To date, the province has introduced 88.4 percent of the local peasant households to collective production, thus virtually completing agricultural cooperativization with the production collective as the main form of organization.

Owing to its early completion of landholding readjustment and organization of production solidarity teams, and following the issuance of directives 100 and 19 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, Tien Giang Province was able to quickly broaden the organization of production collectives in conjunction with the application of the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers and with the implementation of the party and state's new policies. A movement for cooperativization, for the development of production, and for the building of a new countryside was launched throughout the province. The socialist transformation of agriculture was linked with the transformation of industry and trade and with district building, thereby contributing to the shaping of an agroindustrial structure in each district.

The provincial party committee paid attention to leading the introduction of advanced science and technology into production work. Thanks to this, production has developed in a relatively comprehensive and continuous manner. In 1984 the province's grain output increased by 340,000 metric tons over 1976. Tien Giang has contributed a constantly increasing amount of human and material resources to the cause of national construction and defense. In 1984 it procured three times as much grain as in 1976, averaging 990 kg for each hectare of cultivated land. The life of peasants and the face of the countryside have been further improved. Public order and security have been ensured. Generally speaking, many cooperatives, production collectives, and collectivized peasants are enjoying a decent life. Inspiring progress has been made in party and mass organization building work.

These are the achievements that the party organization and people of Tien Giang Province have recorded by disseminating and seriously and creatively applying the party's line according to local characteristics, by holding fast to and developing the working people's collective mastery, and by simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution -- of which the scientific and technological revolution is the linchpin. Overcoming numerous difficulties and obstacles, Tien Giang has used the right forms of organization, has taken the right steps, and has adopted the right policies to promote solidarity among the working peasants and to rapidly advance the movement for agricultural transformation and development in a correct and healthy direction. Thanks to this, the province has been able to contribute many good experiences to the entire country.

The Tien Giang provincial party organization should rely on directives 19 and 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Resolution 154 of the Council of Ministers to review and seriously evaluate its achievements as well as its shortcomings so that measures may be adopted to overcome the latter.

It should pay attention to the following problems: Transformation efforts have only recently concentrated on grain crops; the quality of production collectives in many places is still low; the contingent of cadres and party members at the grass-roots level has not yet been trained and organized to match the requirements of a broad revolutionary movement; the working people's collective mastery has not yet been fully developed; and party organizations in some places are still weak.

Tien Giang Province should overcome the tendency to rapidly advance to the organization of cooperatives while neglecting the management and consolidation of production collectives and failing to pay due attention to joint ventures and production and business associations, which are necessary for creating the material prerequisites for broadening the scale and enhancing the economic efficiency of production installations.

The economic structures of Tien Giang Province and its districts must continue to be improved to create lasting strengths, especially in livestock raising and industrial crop planting. The amounts of marketable agricultural products that Tien Giang has contributed to the central government have not yet been commensurate with the province's capabilities in all fields.

The socialist revolution is an extremely difficult and complex undertaking that requires sustained and resolute efforts and that does not allow us to be content with the results we have obtained. Tien Giang Province must gain a fuller understanding of the viewpoint of the working people acting as collective masters, develop its labor and land potentials more fully, devise more creative forms of management, and make every effort to create a mechanism in which the working people can truly exert their mastery from the stage of production to the stage of distribution in the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. The province must continue to strengthen and consolidate socialist production relations through the use of joint ventures and economic integration between the state, collective, and the family; through the application of two-way economic contracts; and through advance material supplies and the purchase of products. It must ensure the right of production establishments to take the initiative in elaborating and implementing plans.

Tien Giang Province should build and consolidate the state-run production and service establishments in the districts to promote production and perfect the socialist production relations. First of all, the province must pay attention to raising the quality of production collectives and cooperatives, marketing cooperatives, and credit cooperatives. It must continue to enhance the managerial standards of the majority of establishments in all respects, gradually raising them to the same level as the present progressive production collectives and cooperatives. It must build pure, firm, and strong party organizations to truly serve as the nucleus of leadership. It must select, train, and assign key cadres capable of economic management to the grass-roots units.

Tien Giang Province must bring into full play its spirit of self-reliance to develop intensive cultivation one step further, and to rapidly increase the output of grain, consumer goods, and export products. The province must control the market, increase the supply of goods, and, at the same time, ensure further improvement of the food supply, housing, transportation, education, and cultural life of the people in the countryside. The province must also continue to build a new socialist countryside.

Dear comrades and compatriots of Tien Giang, with their spirit of revolutionary offensive and bringing into full play their heroic traditions and past achievements and experience, let the party organization and people of Tien Giang make an all-out effort to record more achievements, thereby making worthy contributions to the efforts of the rest of the country in fulfilling the task of building and defending our beloved socialist fatherland.



NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON NATIONAL SECURITY

BK151433 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jan 85

[14 January NHAN DAN editorial: "The Defense of National Security and the Maintenance of Social Order and Security Is the Urgent and Important Task of All Our Party Members, People, and Troops"]

[Text] Our people's revolution is very heroic and glorious. It has undergone difficulty and hardship and faced cruel, hostile, and aggressive forces. Our nation's socialist revolution is carried out under the condition of a small-scale production economic structure with many imbalances in various areas and against the background of a complex international situation.

The Fifth CPV Congress resolution affirmed that our country is now in a time of peace, but has to face the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists. It also has to stand ready to cope with a possible large-scale war of aggression which the enemy might wage. In the face of this situation, the Fifth CPV Congress pointed out that our people and troops under the party leadership must carry out two strategic tasks of triumphantly building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. These two tasks must be closely combined and carried out simultaneously. In all localities and under all circumstances, tasks concerning economic building must be combined with those of national defense and security maintenance. National defense must be combined with the security maintenance task and the task on maintenance of social order and safety.

Firmly grasping resolutions of party congresses and recent party Central Committee plenums, various echelons of party committees have satisfactorily exploited the combined strengths of the dictatorship of the proletariat, developed the working people's right to collective mastery, and have scored many fine achievements in maintaining national security and social order and safety. The people's public security force has developed its key and assaulting role in discovering and frustrating the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage, thereby firmly maintaining social security and order.

Tasks on opposing negative phenomena and acts of violating socialist property have also developed satisfactorily. The mass movement to maintain national security is developing, thus creating more progressive models in towns and districts and in the northern border and coastal areas.

The Chinese expansionists have not changed their strategy or strategems toward our country. They have shown a more hostile and wicked attitude toward us. They are attacking us on the front and at the rear. At our northern border area, they are carrying out a land grabbing war against us. In our mainland, they are intensifying their multifaceted war of sabotage. At the same time, they are nurturing and directing the Pol Pot remnant troops to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people in an attempt to oppose Cambodia in various forms. In Laos, they also carry out the multifaceted war of sabotage, exert military pressure on the Lao northern border areas, and create disturbances inside Lao territory in an attempt to undermine and overthrow the LPDR regime.

The U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are colluding with China with a hope to return to Vietnam and Indochina [words indistinct]. They have intensified activities to collect intelligence and disseminate propaganda, fabrications, and slanderous allegations against our country. They have a common scheme of infiltrating into our internal affairs [words indistinct] in order to stage rebellion and to overthrow our regime from the inside.



The multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces is a part of their extremely reactionary counterrevolutionary strategy to weaken and subdue our country, create dissent among our people, foment rebellion, and overthrow our regime in order to annex our country.

In the face of this situation, all of our party, people, and Army have the extremely important and pressing duty to vigorously protect national security, firmly maintain social order and safety, and contribute to the successful implementation of the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland. Our struggle against the enemy and against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, coupled with the struggle between the two paths, are taking place in an intense and fierce manner throughout our country. While striving to build socialism, all of our party, people, and Army must not drop our vigilance for any moment, always do our best to meet the requirements of national defense, and strive day and night to consolidate national defense and firmly maintain political security and social order and safety. In our country's current situation, both security and military tasks have the same important goal of defending the fatherland.

Fighting negative social phenomena is part of the struggle between the two paths as well as part of the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Such negative phenomena as misappropriation or theft of socialist property, destruction of material-technical bases of socialism, business speculation and smuggling, production of counterfeit goods, and promotion of reactionary and decadent cultural works and lifestyles have the effect of helping the enemy or preparing the ground to facilitate enemy activities against our people. The struggle against negativism must be carried out in a resolute, regular, and thorough manner. (?It is necessary to develop) the tools of dictatorship of the proletariat and the policy and mechanism of management and strongly suppress criminal elements and all types of negative phenomena.

Resolute and comprehensive leadership of party committee echelons constitutes the factor deciding the success of the struggle to firmly maintain national security and social order and safety. All party committee echelons, administrative bodies at all levels, and leaders of various sectors, mass organizations, and Army, security, and [words indistinct] units must consolidate and strengthen (?their forces); establish stringent work systems and [word indistinct]; educate party cadres and members, workers, state employees, and soldiers in revolutionary sentiments; develop the right to collective mastery of the working people; renovate the mechanism of management; and always maintain their vigilance and resolve in the struggle against negativism. All this is in order to win victory for socialism in the struggle between the two paths and to score victory for our people in the struggle against the enemy.

To firmly maintain national security and social order and safety and smash all of the enemy's schemes and maneuvers we must first of all (?strive) to protect the party -- an important part of party building work -- safeguard the party's political line, protect the political (?purity) and qualities of the contingent of party cadres and members, firmly uphold the party's organizational principles and discipline, and prevent and thwart all enemy schemes to undermine our party, state, and country from within. The enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is an unjust and counterrevolutionary war in which the enemy has some basic weaknesses. All of our party, people, and Army have sufficient strength, will, and experience, (?and we will) win victory in this as well as in any other type of war with our determination to firmly maintain national security and social order and safety and to firmly defend the borders of our socialist fatherland.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETINGS TO LAO COUNTERPART

BK180402 Hanoi VNA in English 1711 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 12 -- General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese minister of national defence, has sent his warmest greetings to his Lao counterpart, General Khamtai Siphandon, on the 36th anniversary of the Lao People's Army.

The Vietnamese minister said in his message: "Over the past 36 years, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade General-Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao People's Army has, together with the Lao people of all nationalities, gained glorious exploits, defeating the French colonialist, and then the U.S. imperialist aggressors, ushering in the era of independence, freedom and socialism in Laos. Today, the Lao People's Army is growing strong and joining the entire Lao people in successfully confronting Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, firmly defending their sacred national territory and socialist construction as well as the western border of the three Indochinese countries, and actively contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The Vietnam People's Army is greatly proud of having a staunch comrade-in-arm and a close brother as the Lao People's Army. We are enormously elated at the fine development of the special relationship binding our two Armies and peoples in the past struggle against the common enemy for national liberation as well as the present national construction and defence in our respective countries."

General Van Tien Dung expressed his sincere thanks to the Lao party, state, people and Army for their faithful solidarity with and whole-hearted support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He wished the Lao People's Army many greater achievements in strengthening Lao's national defense potentials and fulfilling the tasks laid down at the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS TRAN QUY HAI FUNERAL

BK151550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 14 Jan 85

[From the NHAN DAN review for 15 January]

[Text] On 14 January the Ministry of National Defense and the Central Cryptography Department held a solemn funeral ceremony for the late Comrade Tran Quy Hai in Hanoi. Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh sent a wreath and Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong paid a floral tribute to Comrade Tran Quy Hai.

Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, read a funeral oration, expressing boundless regret for the loss of Comrade Tran Quy Hai. On behalf of the officers and combatants of the VPA, Senior General Van Tien Dung pledged that all members of the VPA will learn from the fine virtue of Comrade Tran Quy Hai, turn sorrow into action, and contribute their capabilities and energy to strengthen the Armed Forces and defending the fatherland.

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES INTERIOR MINISTRY MEETING

BK161006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The Ministry of Interior recently held a conference in Hanoi to review its 1984 activities and to discuss orientations and tasks for 1985. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, presided over the conference.

In light of the resolution of the fifth national party congress, the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth and seventh plenums, and the many important resolutions of the party and the state on security and national defense, party committee echelons have provided ever-closer guidance for developing the combined strength of the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for promoting the laboring people's collective mastery in the field of maintaining national security, public order, and safety.

The people's public security forces have developed their core and vanguard role in detecting or averting the enemy's sabotage plots and actions and maintaining firmly political security and order. Activities against the violation of socialist property and against other crimes have shown greater effort and improvement in comparison to last year. The mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security in urban and rural areas has been noted with the emergence of more progressive models. The movement to study and carry out esteemed Uncle Ho's six teachings for the people's public security forces has produced realistic results in building the people's public security forces into clean and steadfast ones. More and more examples of good persons and good deeds have emerged.

The conference pointed out: Faced with the enemy's current perfidious attempt to intensify its sabotage and land-nibbling operations along the northern border, the struggle for the defense of national security and for the maintenance of public order and safety has posed many very heavy, urgent tasks. The people's public security forces must be thoroughly aware of the two strategic tasks of the revolution in our country, strive to implement various resolutions of the party and the state, and link the tasks regarding economic construction and cultural development with the task of strengthening national defense and security.

The conference set forth the tasks, targets, and requirements for activities of the public security forces for 1985. With a revolutionary offensive spirit, with urgent efforts and creative labor, and with a high sense of vigilance and alertness, the people's public security forces must struggle flexibly to foil all the enemy's plots and maneuvers and must maintain firmly public order and security in all situations.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Pham Hung analyzed profoundly all aspects of the general situation, the enemy's plots and actions, and the state of affairs of the people's public security forces. He underscored the achievements they had gained and pointed out their weaknesses and shortcomings to be surmounted. He emphasized: The year 1985 is particularly important as the one in which our entire party, people, and Army must strive to struggle to bring the 5-year state plan to a successful conclusion, trying to meet the demands for basically stabilizing the situation in all respects and creating favorable conditions for us to embark on the 1986-90 5-year plan, years with many major anniversaries of great importance.

It is especially noted that the resolution of the party Central Committee's seventh plenum and other resolutions of the party have laid down many very heavy, urgent tasks regarding security and national defense. These tasks must be thoroughly realized and substantially reflected by the people's public security forces in their combat and their daily routine. They must stick to all the party's lines and its basic concepts as well as to the political tasks of the localities concerned.

They must imbue themselves profoundly with experience in developing the laboring people's collective mastery and in using the combined strength. This will enable the task of public order and security to make headway and to produce new successes, thus contributing actively to the efforts of our entire party, people, and Army to implement successfully the two strategic missions of carrying out successful socialist construction and defending firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

It is necessary to build a truly clean and steadfast people's public security forces; effect a vigorous change for the better among them ideologically, politically, and organizationally; cultivate their revolutionary qualities and ethics; and improve their working capabilities as well as their leadership and command skills. In order to score outstanding achievements to greet important national anniversaries and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the people's public security forces, we must strive to build up the people's public security forces so they can be worthy of being a reliable instrument of the party, a sharp tool of the state that is governed by the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the beloved offspring of the people.

#### TO HUU SPEAKS AT ZONING, PLANNING CONFERENCE

BK161155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] The Central Zoning and Planning Institute held a conference in Hanoi 7-9 January to review the elaboration and amendment of the 1984 district general socioeconomic programs and to discuss measures to implement the resolution of the seventh party Central Committee plenum on expeditiously and efficiently building districts and strengthening the district level, to complete the elaboration and amendment of the 1985 district general socioeconomic programs, and to satisfactorily support immediate as well as long-term district building and strengthening of the district level. The conference was attended by more than 300 delegates of various provinces and a number of pilot districts from Thuan Hai northward, of the Central Committee for District Building, various ministries, sectors, and research institutes at the central level.

Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Central Committee for District Building, attended and addressed the conference. He warmly commended all levels and sectors for clearly realizing the importance of the task of elaborating district programs, implementing them early, and obtaining some highly useful initial results and experience. He stressed the importance and strategic character of district building work at present and in the long run as asserted recently by the resolution of the seventh party Central Committee plenum.

Dealing with the task of elaborating, amending, and perfecting the 1985 district general socioeconomic programs, Comrade To Huu pointed out: All levels, sectors, and districts should urgently carry out this task and ensure the good quality of their programs. In the general programs, importance must be attached to comprehensive agricultural planning and the formulation of concrete agricultural, forestry, fishery, and water conservancy projects. Each type of soil and climate must be put to good use to arrange the farming of each crop and animal in the most effective manner. At the same time, industrial, small industrial, handicraft, circulation, distribution, capital construction, communications, transportation, and population center projects must be satisfactorily formulated.

Comrade To Huu advised all the districts that they must do a good job of elaborating district general programs with a revolutionary and scientific spirit to provide a basis for the formulation of district socioeconomic development plans. Each district must ensure that the people's living conditions will be improved and accumulation increased to promote its own development and to make ever greater contributions to the central level.



PHAM HUNG GREET'S GDR SUPREME COURT DELEGATION

OW171544 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 17 -- A delegation of the German Democratic Republic Supreme Court led by its President Heinrich Toeplitz is here on a visit as guests of the Vietnamese Supreme People's Court.

It was welcomed on its arrival on Jan. 15 by Pham Hung, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Supreme People's Court, and others.

NGUYEN THANH BINH HEADS GROUP TO AFGHANISTAN

OW171601 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 17 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in Kabul on Jan. 10. The delegation was guest of the P.D.P.A. Central Committee. On Jan. 10, Nguyen Thanh Binh signed documents on cooperation between the two parties for 1985-86.

During its stay in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese delegation was received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the P.D.P.A. Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council. He expressed his joy at the fine development of the relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The delegation met with other leaders of the party, state and mass organizations of Afghanistan. It left Kabul for home on Jan 13.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS PONOMAREV HO CHI MINH ORDER

OW171553 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 17 -- The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and head of its International Commission, says a communique released Tuesday by the Vietnamese State Council.

The conferment was made in acknowledgement of B.N. Ponomarev's outstanding services to the consolidation and development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

NEW ZEALANDPRIME MINISTER LANGE HOLDS TALKS WITH NAKASONE

OW180535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Auckland, Jan. 18 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his New Zealand counterpart David Lange held talks here Friday on international and bilateral issues ranging from political and economic problems to cultural and educational interests.

Nakasone and the new progressive New Zealand prime minister previously met in New Delhi when both were there last November to attend the funeral for Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Nakasone-Lange meeting began at 2:30 p.m. following the Japanese prime minister's arrival here on the fourth and final day of his current Oceania tour. He flew here after visiting Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Australia since Monday.

On the basis of his talks already conducted with other Oceania leaders, Nakasone was expected to explain to Lange his views on world peace and nuclear disarmament, Pacific cooperation and the world economy.

Lange, the Labor Party leader who became prime minister last summer, was believed to express his views on bilateral economic and trade relations and his non-nuclear policy.

The New Zealand prime minister is refusing to allow visits to his country by U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons or by nuclear-powered ships. This stance is feared to undermined the existing Australia-New Zealand-U.S. Treaty on Mutual Security (ANZUS).

In this respect, Nakasone was earlier believed to ask Lange to review the stance. Fearing of intervening in the internal affairs of New Zealand, however, he was confine to himself in stressing the importance of the solidarity of the Western bloc countries to support the United States in its resumed arms controls negotiations with the Soviet Union.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES NEW CALEDONIA, TIES WITH GDR

BK161208 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that Indonesia supports independence for New Caledonia provided the safety, rights, and aspirations of other groups in the area will be considered and protected. In this connection, it is hoped that France will choose wisely in deciding the future of its colony.

Minister Mokhtar said this to newsmen in Jakarta this afternoon. Answering a question on Indonesia-GDR relations, the minister said that, on the whole, relations are good, although trade ties could still be improved. The arrival of GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig in Jakarta tonight for a 6-day visit to Indonesia is considered by Minister Mokhtar as a good start in promoting Indonesian-GDR relations.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will leave for Delhi tomorrow morning, bearing President Suharto's letter inviting the Indian Government to attend the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference. From Delhi, Minister Mokhtar will proceed to other countries that initiated the Afro-Asian conference -- namely Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Burma -- for the same purpose. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is scheduled to return to Jakarta on 24 January.

RADIO ON ASEAN CONCERN OVER U.S. SRV POLICY

BK161449 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to a diplomatic source in Singapore quoted by AFP last Tuesday, ASEAN government representatives expressed concern to Kissinger over a possible shift in U.S. policy toward Vietnam, because the United States is reported to have taken an increasingly softened stance toward Vietnam. ASEAN leaders assume this may lead to a normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Since the election of Jimmy Carter as U.S. President in 1976, Henry Kissinger has no longer been U.S. secretary of state. Similarly, when Ronald Reagan defeated Jimmy Carter in the following presidential election, Henry Kissinger did not assume any governmental post. However, he still gives his critical support [dukungan kritis] for President Reagan's foreign policy. Voicing their concern to Kissinger, the ASEAN leaders in Singapore pointed out that the United States is being urged by its own people to solve immediately the issue of its missing in action personnel in Vietnam. As is known, two U.S. congressmen visited Hanoi last month.

A meeting between officials of the two countries' foreign offices was held in Geneva 2 months before the first U.S. congressional visit to Hanoi. As the meeting took place following Hanoi's charges that Washington was behind subversive activities by Vietnamese people living abroad, it gave the impression that some kind of rapprochement had been made by the two countries. The first congressional visit to Hanoi indeed turned out to be a success, but last month's second visit led by Stephen J. Solarz ended in failure. After that, Hanoi resumed its attacks against the United States, which NHAN DAN said was intensifying its anti-Vietnam activities.

Despite these events, during their informal meeting with Kissinger in Singapore last weekend, ASEAN leaders still wanted to get a clearer understanding on U.S. policy toward Vietnam. What attracted the attention of observers most was the presence of the Philippine prime minister and defense minister in Singapore -- an indication that U.S. military bases in the Philippines must have been discussed.

LABOR MINISTER OPLE SPEAKS TO FOREIGN REPORTERS

OW171423 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Nineteen eighty-four proved to be the most restless year for labor, but social unrest may level off this year due to recent economic arrangements. Labor Minister Blas Ople made this assessment in a speech before the Foreign Correspondents' Association of the Philippines at the Manila Midtown Hotel, and David Nye was there:

[Begin Nye report] Issues related to the current economic crisis including those of retrenchment, massive layoffs, and the inability of management to pay the latest wage order and unfair labor practices led to a record number of strikes in the country last year. Ople said that 1984's 272 strikes surpassed the previous record of 254 strikes registered in 1981. In effect Ople said that the number of strikes is directly proportional to economic dislocations. He explained that 45 percent of all layoffs was due to lack of raw materials for production while another 30 percent resulted from poor market sales. Yet in 1985 Ople claimed that this trend will taper off because of agreements reached with the IMF and the country's foreign creditor banks, but he does not believe that IMF's call for wage restraints will significantly affect labor.

[Begin Ople recording] The vast majority of the Philippine trade unions remain to be motivated by the desire to defend their vital interests through bargaining or through the assertion of legal obligations for the part of companies to comply with the minimum wage law. [end recording]

Ople criticized the IMF though for imposing certain provisions which are onerous and making prescriptions which are exceedingly harsh, especially for rural workers. But the success of the IMF plan really depends on whether the country can follow this straight and narrow, yet necessary, path or not. [end report]

Warns of U.S. 'Intervention'

HK171328 Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 17 Jan 85

[Text] Manila, Jan 17 (AFP) -- Labor Minister Blas Ople today charged that Washington could be bordering on direct intervention in this country by trying to strengthen the moderate opposition to forestall inroads by communist insurgents.

"I'm beginning to see the intermediation of the United States...in order to help establish a semblance of matching political forces in the Philippines. Of course, any kind of intrusion in our internal affairs cannot be regarded as good," he told the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines.

He said a growing sense among opposition members that they could not unite to win an election would drive them to "gravitate towards brokers who can effect reconciliation and unification, and the brokers need not be Filipinos."

Mr. Ople admitted that he had no direct evidence to support his charge, but said "some elements in the American Government" who are "prominently associated with the American Congress" would be inclined to support the opposition. He said U.S. policymakers now tended to see the stability of this former U.S. colony in terms of vital U.S. interests here and thus "correlate strengthened democratic institutions with survivality." The Philippines, ruled by President Ferdinand Marcos for the last 20 years, hosts the two largest overseas U.S. military installations.



"There is a danger that the American might overstep the bond of sympathy and turn to actual intervention which will arise with the opposition's desire to be coddled by the United States," Mr Ople said.

Ranking U.S. officials led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage and Assistant State Secretary Paul Wolfowitz who visited the country in the last two weeks have expressed concern over the growing communist insurgency.

SUBVERSION CHARGES AGAINST SALONGA DROPPED

OW171321 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Jan 85

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The government moved today for the dismissal of the subversion charges against former Senator Jovito Salonga. Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza directed Quezon City fiscal Sergio Apostol to file the motion for dismissal which he did this afternoon before regional trial court Judge Rudolfo Ortiz of Quezon City.

The president had earlier ordered Mendoza to review the case against Salonga so he can participate in the coming political elections. Mendoza said the principal evidence against Salonga is the testimony of Victor (Burns) Lovely who is in the United States. Mendoza said it is no longer appropriate to pursue the case against Salonga since the principal witness can no longer testify against the former solon. The cases of Salonga's co-accused will also be reviewed by the Justice Ministry.

RADIO VERITAS EDITORIAL URGES UNITED OPPOSITION

HK170950 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Station editorial -- read in English]

[Text] President Marcos' failure to appear at the Batasan last Monday once again brings to the fore the issue regarding his much-contested state of health. How well the president really is no one knows or tells. But one thing is certain -- the second disappearance of the chief executive from public view all the more gives people reason to consider the urgency of the measures being proposed by various opposition leaders in the event of a nationwide emergency. Mr Marcos, after all, is not invincible and will have to go one day in spite of his intention not to die.

If this emergency happens sooner than we expect, our nation would surely be in grave trouble, with various elements wanting to take hold of the country's reins. Insurgency is on the rise and is a problem that the opposition also has to contend with. For this reason, a truly unified opposition is a must. The opposition may have gained popularity in many parts of the country, especially in Metro Manila, but we should not overlook the fact that the president still has a lot of faithful followers, particularly in the north, and he may also be getting strong support from other sources.

The succession issue, according to a noted writer, is a foreign creditors' issue, for our foreign creditors who lend us billions of dollars to help bolster our sagging economy will need reassurance that the new leader will adopt the same policies that are favorable to them. And since they have the money, which is very important during elections, they remain a force to be reckoned with. Hence the opposition must unite and select one presidential standard-bearer for whom they could use all their resources, time, and efforts. For now, the misunderstandings and differences are well within the democratic process, and it is better that they bring this up now than be divided later. As a version of a saying goes: United we cannot lose, divided we cannot win.

BRUNEISULTAN'S SPEECH MARKS INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

BK150646 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 5 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan -- His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Dippertuan has called on Bruneians to prepare themselves for future "challenges and obstacles." He was addressing the nation on Tuesday, the first anniversary of its independence.

In his New Year message, broadcast on Radio Television Brunei, the Sultan said independence was now just a landmark in history. Many other duties and responsibilities had to be fulfilled for the benefit of future generations. There would undoubtedly be challenges and obstacles ahead, the ruler said.

He called for unity and warned people to beware of elements seeking to "disturb the peace and harm the sovereignty of the country."

The sultan thanked government officials for their service and urged them to continue working with efficiency, sincerity and honesty. He also thanked the private sector for its contribution to nation-building.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH YAR -- Bandar Seri Begawan -- Brunei and North Yemen last week established diplomatic relations at ambassador level. A Brunei Foreign Ministry statement said the two countries want to promote mutual relations in view of their membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and their adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter. Brunei's foreign minister, Prince Mohamed, attended the recent fifth Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers in North Yemen. [Excerpt] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 5 Jan 85 p 2 BK]

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